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The Macdonald College Magazine is published four times during the College year by the students. Subscription: \$1.50 per year. Address all subscriptions, etc., to the Business Manager, all advertising matter to the Advertising Manager, and all matter for publication to the Editor, Macdonald College Magazine, Macdonald College, P. O., P. Q.

## REGULATIONS FOR MAGAZINE COPY

1. Whenever possible copy should be typewritten; when this is not possible, large, clear, handwriting should be adopted.
2. All copy should be written (or typed) upon *one* side of the paper *only*. An ample margin should be left at the top and bottom and on either side of the page. Double spacing should be adopted — that is to say alternate lines should be left blank.
3. The pages of the manuscript should be pinned together in the top left-hand corner and then folded lengthwise with the writing inside. On the that is to say, on the back of the last or her name together with the title of page — the author should write his the “story” and a rough estimate of the number of words.
4. All words liable to be misread—*e. g.*, proper names, foreign phrases, etc., — should be written in BLOCK CAPITALS.
5. Attention is to be paid to mechanical correctness, punctuation and spelling. In order to secure uniformity throughout the magazine, the English form of spelling should be used.— That is to say, the forms “thru,” “askt,” “favour” are to be avoided.
6. Authors who desire their copy to be returned to them after the publication of the magazine should add a note to that effect on the outside of the manuscript. The Editor will only be responsible for manuscripts so labelled.

# World's Poultry Congress

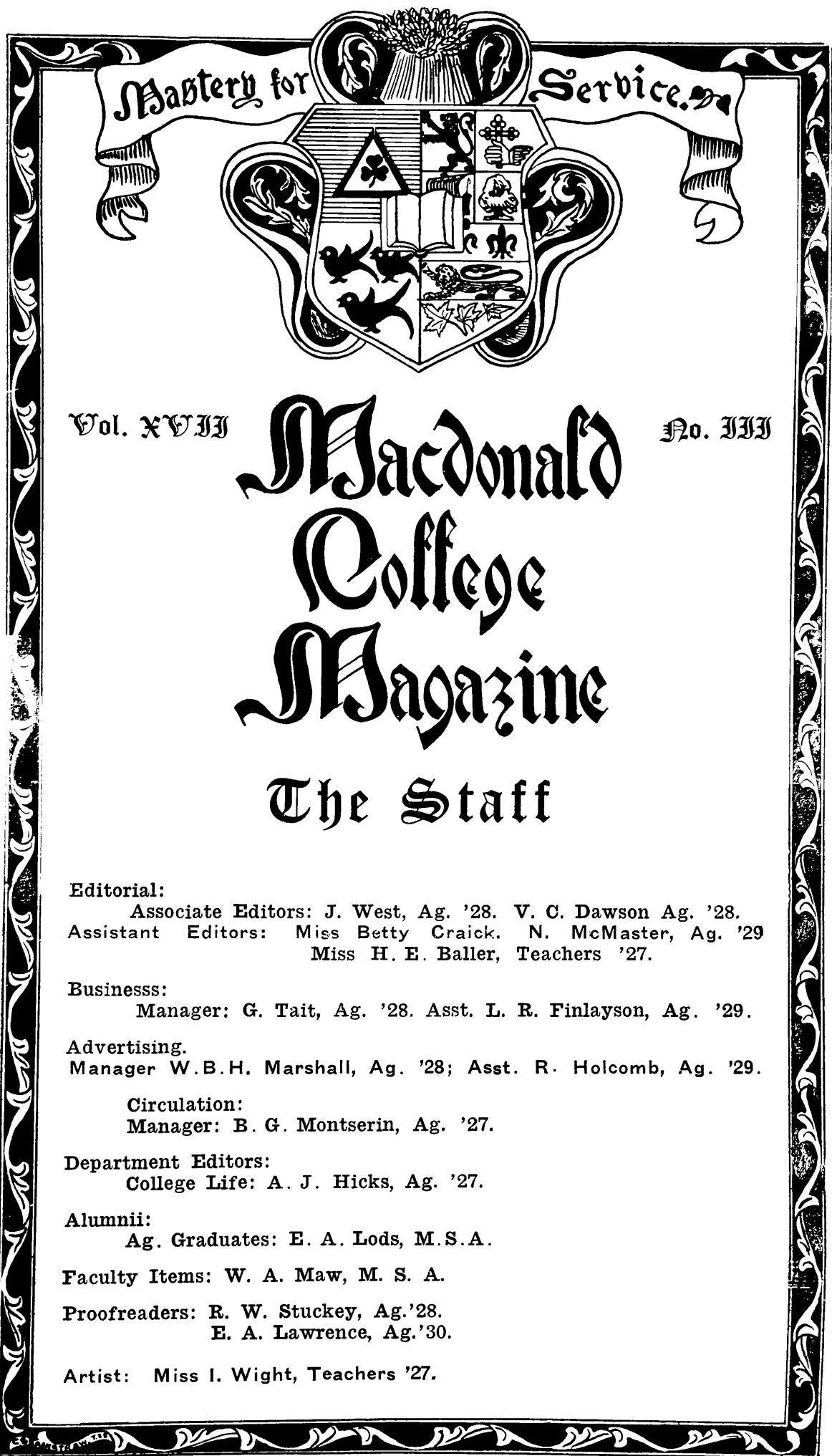
The preparatory stage of World's Poultry Congress of 1927, to be held in Ottawa from July 27th to August 4th, having passed, officials and others connected with the staging of this great international event, are now busily engaged in seeing that no detail has been overlooked. Work on the buildings at Lansdowne Park, where the Congress-Exhibition is to be held, is well under way, and Mr. J. O. Turcotte, Canadian Exhibition Commissioner, who is in charge, states that he will have everything ready several days before the opening date. An editorial board is at work on the papers to be presented at Congress sessions. The time limit for the presentation of papers is to be strictly adhered to, and the task of the editors is to see that each paper is of the proper length that its sense may be given in the space allotted.

Still another country is to be represented at World's Poultry Congress to be held in Ottawa from July 27th to August 4th. Announcement is made that the International College at Smyrna, Turkey, is sending an official delegate. The information comes from President Cass Arthur Reed, M. A., that professor Fred.

F. McKenzie, will come to Ottawa for Congress week.

Service clubs in Ottawa, including Rotary, Kiwanis, Lions, One Hundred and Gyro, are taking a great interest in World's Poultry Congress and the presidents of local Clubs have circularized all the other clubs in their respective organizations urging delegates who are members to notify the Ottawa clubs of their coming visit to the capital. This is bearing fruit, and already there have been many communications received in Ottawa from service club members throughout Canada and the United States.

Announcement was made during the week that His Majesty the King has authorized the sale by auction of several pairs of Racing Homers he is to exhibit at World's Poultry Congress, the proceeds to go to some public charity or hospital. As many of the leading pigeon fanciers of the United States, Canada and Europe will be present at Congress, keen competition is expected for the honor of becoming possessor of the Royal birds. Congress Executive has not yet decided as to the charity or hospital to benefit.



Vol. XXIII

No. III

# Macdonald College Magazine

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Miss H. E. Baller, Teachers '27.

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E. A. Lawrence, Ag. '30.

Artist: Miss I. Wight, Teachers '27.





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AGRICULTURE '27

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*Sec.-Treas.* — N. A. Patterson



THE  
MACDONALD COLLEGE  
MAGAZINE

*"MASTERY FOR SERVICE"*

PUBLISHED BY THE STUDENTS

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VOL. XVII

GRADUATION NUMBER

No. IV

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That "Experience is the best teacher" is an oft quoted saying, most of us will agree, and the retiring Magazine Board, perhaps above all other recognized college activities, can fully vouch for its veracity. We came into office last September with our sleeves rolled up and the determination to do or to die. Our heads literally buzzed with bright ideas and brilliant notions that were, in our own opinion, going to put our new charge over "big". This issue marks the time for us to roll down our sleeves again and the chatter of the typewriter has ceased to keep awake those poor wights who were so unfortunate as to choose a room in the near vicinity of the "Mag Room".

We have now reached the time, Heaven be praised, when we are free to sit back in our chairs, light our pipes, and cogitate upon the whys, wherefores and possibilities of things. Examinations are a thing

of the past, although it's true that the results are a thing of the future. We can take the past year in perspective, pass a more or less accurate judgment upon ourselves and upon others, and weigh the debits against the credits. We leave it to the readers to say which of the two outweighs the other. In our inner minds we are satisfied what the honest verdict must be.

During the term, the Board consoled itself with the thought that, even if the "Mag" was the most thankless work around college, our term of office could not last for ever. And now, with all our troubles ended, it is with a feeling of sadness tinged with a touch of jealousy that we hand down our responsibility to those who come after us. We have tried to edit a publication that would reflect credit first upon the college, then upon the student body, and finally upon ourselves. We have

met with difficulties; fiery invectives have been hurled at our devoted heads; we have been praised to the point of blushes, and have met all alike with the thought that we had done our best. If the sailing has not been quite so smooth as it might have been, we do not hold ourselves wholly to blame.

As befits our retirement, we would wish to give our points of view and any suggestions it has occurred to us to make. In our opinion, the present personnel of the Board is too small for the utilization to the best advantage of the Magazine's potentialities. Critic's suggestion regarding the appointment of a Sports Editor is worthy of adoption. This would fill a long felt want, and we hope the succeeding Board will give this matter their earnest thought. In addition we think that when the editor in chief retires at the term end, he should automatically become Advisory Editor for the next session. An editor is only just getting into his real stride after he has produced four publications, and under the present system all his accumulated knowledge and experience is lost with his final retirement. His continuity in an advisory capacity would serve to eliminate this loss.

The lack of college spirit, mentioned by two contributors to this issue, affects the Magazine in two ways. Surely the ceremony of Graduation, awe inspiring as it is, does not mean that a student has been

excommunicated from his Alma Mater. Yet, the graduates of our own institution go out each succeeding year, and in many, far too many cases, that is the last we hear of them. Tradition is lacking at Macdonald and if the contemporary years could keep in closer touch with those who have gone before them, a great step toward building a tradition would have been made. It seems to us that this publication is one of the best possible mediums for the past and present to meet in. If the old grads of the three schools would send along a little copy now and then, it would mean a lot to us and the students in attendance. Macdonald graduates are her children still, and we make a plea that the students going out this-term end spare the iota from their yearly salaries necessary for the Magazine's subscription rate, each and every year as long as they feel any gratitude for what Macdonald aided them to accomplish.

And now, in closing, our sincerest wishes for the best that life can offer go out with all those who are taking Macdonald's degree with them. A college is judged by its graduates and we feel sure they will bear her name right worthily. To all, staff and students, who have helped us to produce the past four issues, we give our deepest thanks. Without their aid, the Macdonald College Magazine could not have existed.



# The Graduating Classes

## Agriculture

*A boon companion, full o'fun  
But with pessimism o'errun.*

*A little work, little play  
A few wild dreams throughout the day*



*Ralph Kerr Bennett*  
(Ralph)

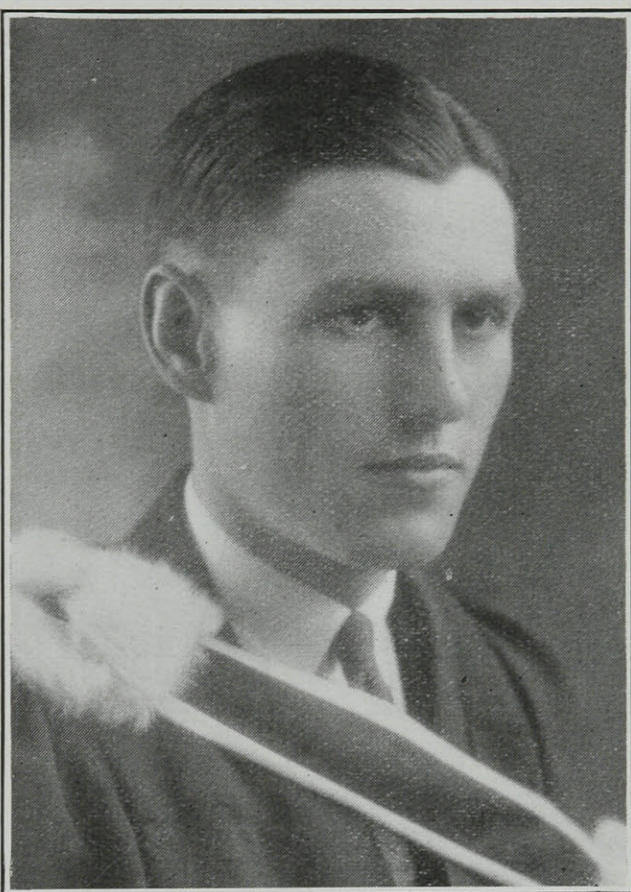
Born May 1905 at Bury, Quebec.  
Educated Lennoxville Academy  
and Scotstown High School.

"Ralph" is one of the only two  
survivors of the original class.  
His dashing performances in  
Basketball and Baseball were  
early recognized and won for  
him permanent positions on the  
college teams.

*Activities* — Basketball team  
( '24, '25, '26, '27.) Baseball team  
( '26, '27.) Rugby ( '25, '26; )  
Class Vice-President ( '27; ) Sec-  
Treas. Athletic Association  
( '27; ) Stock Judging team  
( '27; ) Champion Debater ( '27.)

*Option.* — Animal Husbandry.

*Hobby.* — Burning midnight oil.



*Thomas A. Heslop*  
(Art)

Born March 9th. 1900.

Educated Macdonald High School.  
"Art" began work at Mac in 1920  
but sought easier life after his  
second year. Being disappoint-  
ed, he returned to the Junior in  
1925, devoting his attention  
to chickens. His genial disposi-  
tion has won for him many  
friends among the student body  
as well as the staff.

*Activities.* — Vice-Pres. ' Athletic  
Board ( '21; ) Macdonald Editor  
of Old McGill ( '27; ) Baseball  
team, Pres. Athletic Assn. ( '27; )  
Coach Girls' Baseball team.  
Treasurer Student Council ( '27.)

*Option.* — Poultry Husbandry

*Hobby.* — Testing eggs and inci-  
dentally chickens too.



*His heart was big, so was his will,  
And aspirations bigger still.*

*When youthful joys from him had fled,  
He worked, and tiring went to bed.*



*Arthur John Hicks*  
(Art)

Born December 6th 1903 at Bolton, Lancashire, England.

Educated Bolton Secondary School.

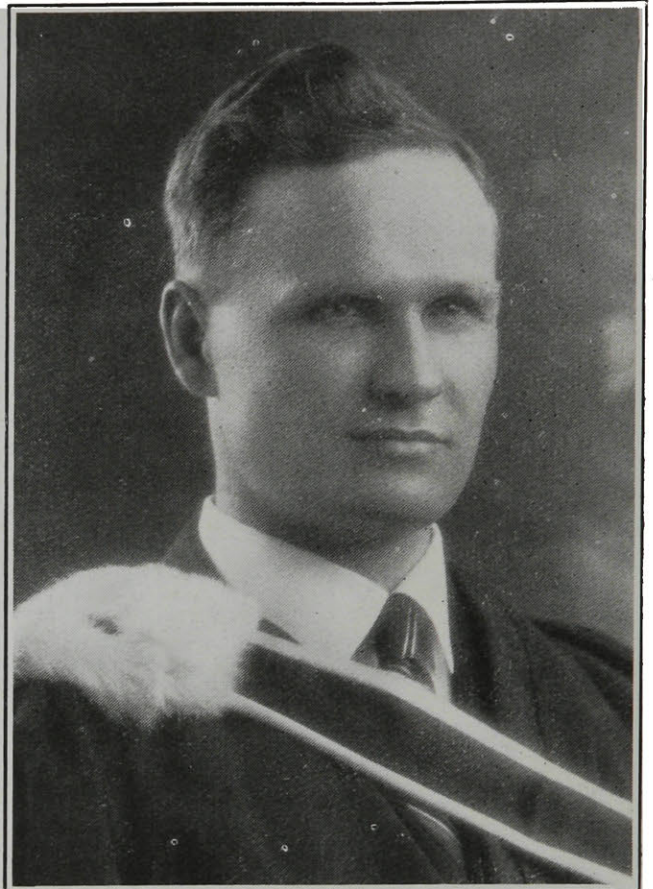
Art entered Macdonald College in 1923 and soon made a name for himself, winning the Governor-General's Medal and Longworth Memorial Prize in his first and second years.

*Activities.* — Class President during 1st, 2nd and 3rd years; Rugby and Basketball teams for four years; Secretary Students' Council ('27;) Champion Debater ('27.)

*Option.* — Plant Pathology

*Hobby.* — Losing things and finding them afterwards.

*Favourite expression.* — "G h e e - z-z-z. . ."



*Colin C. Macdougall*  
(Mac)

Born October 4th 1896 at Moncton, N. B.

Educated Moncton High School and Nova Scotia Agricultural College.

"Mac" entered the Junior year in the Fall of 1925 after acquiring a host of experience Overseas during the War, and in the provincial department at New Brunswick. His sound judgment, pleasing personality and willingness to help at all times endeared him to his class.

*Activities.* — Basketball team ('26;) Class Secretary ('26;) President Men's House Committee ('27;) Stock Judging team ('27;) Champion Debater ('27.)



*Option.* — Animal Husbandry-  
Selective

*Pastime.* — Locking himself up in  
his room

*Pet aversion.* — Women at Mac.

*Habit.* — Keeping us guessing  
whether he is married or not.

*A winning manner, culture, skill  
Drew all about him to his will.*



*B. Gregory Montserin*  
(Monty)

Born 12th March 1905 at Trinidad,  
B.W.I.

Educated St. Mary's College,  
T'dad, and Imperial College  
of Tropical Agriculture.

In the Fall of 1925 "Monty" entered  
the Junior year at Mac and started a most  
active and useful career, taking part in  
athletics, literary affairs and various other  
phases of College Life. His winning manner,  
ability and generous disposition

made him one of the most popular students in the college.

*Activities.* — Rugby ('26-'27;) Circulation Manager College Magazine ('26-'27;) Baseball team ('27;) Class President ('27;) President Literary and Debating Society ('27;) Debating Champion '27.

*Option.* — Plant Pathology

*Hobby.* — Flicking cameras

*Favourite expression.* — "Come on Art, let's go."

*Pet aversion.* — Fussing.

*Power itself has not one-half the  
might of gentleness.*



*Donald F. Patterson*  
(Don)

Born June 7th 1903 at Wilmot,  
Nova Scotia.

Educated Middleton High School,  
and Nova Scotia Agricultural  
College.



"Don" entered the Junior year at Mac in the Fall of 1925. A man of few words, gentle and unassuming, he holds the admiration of his classmates and acquaintances.

*Activities.* — President Students' Christian Association ('27.)

*Option.* — Entomology

*Hobby.* — Choosing hymns for the Sing-Song classes.

*Pet aversion.* — Speeches.

*Be checked for silence, but never  
for speech.*



*Nelson A. Patterson*  
(Ginger)

Born July 10th 1901 at Wilmot, Nova Scotia.

Educated Middleton High School and N. S. Agricultural College.

Like the majority of the class, Nelson was one of those who entered in the Fall of 1925. His two years have been characteriz-

ed by steady work, congenial companionship and quiet.

*Option.* — Secretary-Treasurer Class ('27;) President Maritime Club ('27.)

*Favourite expression.* — "Zat so."

*Hobby.* — Dishing out the grub in the dining room.



# Household Science

B. H. S.

*An uncivilized man can live without books; but a civilized man cannot live without cooks.*

*Studios to please, yet not ashamed to fail.*



*Mabel Alguire Cameron*

Born Cornwall, Ontario, 1904. Matriculated from Cornwall Collegiate, and entered McGill in 1922. Came to Macdonald in 1925 to take her remaining two years of the B.H.S. course.

*Activities.* — Member of Students' Council and House Committee.

*Hobby.* — Kenning the domestic Arts.



*Iris Nichols*

Arrived in Montreal 1905. Took her Matric at Westmount High. Left second year Arts at McGill to come to Mac.

*Activities.* — Representative on the S.C.A. Board.

*Pet Aversion.* — Cheese.

*Hobby.* — Walking.

*Favourite Expression.* — "Let's go."



## SENIOR ADMINISTRATORS

*Thou hast a gracious dignity about thee.*

*Mistress of herself,  
Tho' China fall.*



*Emma Clarissa Odell*

Born at St. Andrews N. B. in 1904. Matriculated from Charlotte County Grammar School in 1921. Graduated from the U. N. B. in 1925 with a B. A. '27.

*Activities.* — Sec. Treas. B.H.S. '27 Class Representative of the Home Economics Club. President of the Women's Residence Committee.

*Pet Aversion.* — Sewing Machines.



*Lena May Anderson*

Bury, Quebec, was an unheard of place till Lena came to Mac.

She soon put it on the map. Lena was educated at the Bury Intermediate School. She took her first year at Mac in 1924 and returned to take the remainder of the Home Economics Course.

*Favourite Saying.* — "Careful, Bess, she's a'comin."

*Ambition.* — To have a private cow.

*Activities.* — Member of the House Committee.

*Pet Aversion.* — Eating—I wonder what. Yum, Yum.



*Think you that men's hearts are  
but tennis balls to play with?*

*And what shoulder, and what Art,  
Could pierce the sinews of thy heart.*



*Bessie Beach*

Born at Iroquois, Ontario. Educated at the Ottawa Ladies' College and then came to Mac to learn something.

*Hobby.* — A farmer.

*Fav. Expression.* — "Success."

*Ambition.* — To be an old maid.

*Activities.* — President of the Girls' Athletic Assoc. ('25-'26.) Vice-President of the S.C.A. ('26-'27.)



*Mildred Elisabeth Brown*

(Brownie)

Born in Napanee, Ontario. Educated at Napanee public and high schools.

Persued further studies at St. Hilda's, Toronto. Then, at last acquiring common sense, she came to Mac.

*Hobby.* — Bringing back new dresses.

*Ambition.* — To demonstrate short cuts for the housewife.

*Favourite Expression.* — "Save me a hunk of toast."

*Activities.* — Vice-President and President of the Women's Residence Committee.



*And he hears her softly singing,  
And his lonely soul is led.*

*For what is knowledge  
Compared with love.*



*Margaret Findlay*  
(Peggy)

Blown into Carleton Springs on a March wind. Educated at Carleton Place High School and then came to Mac.

*Redeeming Feature.* — Singing.

*Ambition.* — To get a hole in two.

*Pet Aversion.* — Cats.

*Favourite Saying.* — "By the holy Jumptup."

*Activities.* — Secretary Treasurer for the class. Vice-President of the Students' Council.



*Orma Lillian Graham*

Orma was born Carp, Ontario, and educated at the Ottawa Collegiate Institute. She later came to Mac.

*Hobby.* — Tea-dancing at Wrights'.

*Ambition.* — To make a cheese soufflé with cheese.

*Activities.* — Class President ('25-'26.)

President of Home Economics.



*She looked a little wistfully,  
Then went her sunshine way.*

*I'll need to change my country,  
But I know.....*



*Helen Ruth Huband*

She saw her first dawn in Ottawa.  
Educated at the Ottawa Collegiate and later favoured Mac with two years of her valuable time.

*Hobby.* — Sleeping.

*Ambition.* — To become a saint.

*Favourite saying.* — “Wat chout.”

*Activities.* — Secretary Treasurer ('25-'26). Representative of Home Economics Club. Secretary of the Women's House Committee.



*Nora Ichabod McCully*

Born at Amherst, Nova Scotia, in June. Educated at Cumberland County Academy and Edgehill, Windsor, N. S.

*Favourite Saying.* — “I'll bite. What is it?”

*Hobby.* — Taking care of Olmsted.

*Ambition.* — To be a bus-driver on Fifth Avenue.

*Activities.* — Secretary of the Girls' Athletic Assoc. ('25-'26.) President of the Women's House Committee 1927.



*Others may praise thee, Sleep,  
So will not I.*

*To Five quarters at sunset,  
News on her lips she brings.*



*Mathilde Oxley Smith*

Tilly hails from Parrsborough, N.S. and is a true Bluenose. She was educated at the Parrsborough High School and Mount Allison Ladies' College, later coming to Mac in 1925 for Home Economics.

*Pet Aversion.* — Studying chemistry.

*Hobby.* — Collecting calendars.

*Favourite saying.* — "Gimme another slice, I'm so hungry."

*Ambition.* — To see the world.

*Activities.* — Member of the House Committee and ex-officio representative of the S.C.A.



*Marion Margaret Taylor*

An iceberg landed Marion at Dawson City. She learned her A.B.C's at Mousemin, Saskatchewan, her X at Toronto, her Z at British Columbia and her onions at Mac.

*Hobby.* — Hanging out of the window.

*Ambition.* — To go West.

*Fav. Saying.* — "Did you hear the dirt."

*Activities.* — Played basketball and baseball ('25-'26.)

Class president ('26-'27.)

# College Activities

(One man's view point of them.)

I am under the impression that a brief review of the various phases of College Life as experienced during the past two years might prove of some assistance to those whose care it is to mould into shape the new organizations for the coming session. Descriptions of college activities, as they had been in years gone by, have been given to me from undoubtedly authentic sources; reference has been had to the volumes of the college magazine from its inception, and now I am about to present my candid, though tentative, conclusions.

During the past two years, I have had the exceptional pleasure of taking a very lively interest in all college activities,—all activities, perhaps with the meagre exception of the S.C.A.—the “Sing-Songs” of which I early regarded as unwonted hypocrisy. I have also paid a great deal of attention to the whole-hearted support of the majority of the staff, to the cold indifference of a few, and possibly the antagonism of one or two, towards the students' activities. Among the student body, I have detected two extremes—healthy encouragement and sickly indifference.

The annual election of officers is eagerly sought; students are imbued with the hectic enthusiasm typical of provincial politicians. The summer vacation intervenes. smothered the seething waves of spontaneous determination, and what support do the elected officers obtain? How often do the very students forget whom they have elected, or what offices are filled by the officers of their choice?

Honorary officers are elected from members of the staff; no fixed duties are imposed upon them, as they are the ones in whom students have most faith for holding the welfare of their organizations at heart. Support or indifference from this quarter spells success or failure to the organizations.

While the members of the staff wish to give to the students a wide berth for self-government and their own initiative, I am strongly persuaded that an occasional word of advice would prevent many a calamitous failure in certain instances. I am in sympathy with the staff when for fear of rude cries of “interference,” they hold aloof and allow the students their full sway; but there is this forceful argument against such an attitude—that the members of the staff, especially those filling honorary positions to the organizations, have for years observed the manner in which they have been conducted; they can better compare the successes and failures of each year's activities, and hence, by deduction, they are in a position to advise aright. The students, at least those whose comradeship I have shared, are ever loyal to members of the staff; who are held almost in reverence by those who support college activities, while the indifferent student could never muster the courage to manifest open defiance at the sound advice of the staff.

I do not wish to deal at further length with the “staff” side of the question, as at no moment while contemplating this “write-up” was the faintest idea conceived of hurling a

missile in that direction; however, I cannot fail to express how much their words of advice are always deeply appreciated, and what pitfalls they could steer the various activities successfully through, without leaving them to profit by **experientia dubia**.

It had been suggested to me, about two months ago, that I should undertake the writing of an article on "The Decline of College Activities." I have weighed the matter thoroughly, and come to the conclusion that there is too much pessimism in that, and, from my point of view, there were sufficient luminous spots to widen the outlook of this topic.

Undoubtely, only comparatively few students take a lively interest in college routine, outside of the curriculum, and these few are ever burdened with more and more responsibilities, thereby giving truth to the old tenet—**it is the busyman who will find time to do anything.**"

There is one suggestion which I have to offer for combatting this unbalanced notion, and one which will make it possible to improve the state of college activities. We are apt to overlook the talent of the Freshmen and Sophomores each year. The former are subjected to rules and regulations of questionable value at the hands of the latter who are considered the "Hell-raisers" of the institution. I do not object to such ordeals as are meted out to the Freshmen, providing they are rational, but I often wonder whether a little forethought on the part of the upper years could not mould these regulations to include such things as compulsory participation in athletics, interest in literary affairs, magazine operations, etc.. It seems to me that whatever dormant talent there

is among the Frosh, ample opportunity would be afforded for its detection and subsequent development.

What was more disconcerting, last Autumn, than the feeble part taken by the Freshmen in the Field Day Meeting? It certainly was not due to lack of encouragement by the staff, as the Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture was good enough to offer a valuable trophy which was competed for by two out of a class of about fifteen men.

If the college must have good track teams, good rugby, hockey, baseball and basketball teams, the upper years must look to the Freshmen and seek the goods of them. If the competitions offered by the "Lit" are to be supported, if the work of the Magazine board is to be handled by a group of intelligent co-workers, and not thrown on the shoulders of the unfortunate few who must write and produce it as well, if the "S.C.A." must awake from its present state of lethargy and fulfil a more useful purpose as intended by its founders, then the Freshmen must be taught to respect these various phases of college life. The task of the upper years will not be a difficult one, the choice of officers, representatives, teams, etc. would be obvious even to the casual observer, and the activities of the college would undergo a change for the better from its present state of alternating successes and failures.

B.G.M.

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### EDITORIAL COMMENT

We received and edited this article with a good deal of pleasure. In our opinion, this article is worthy of serious study by all who take an active or quiescent interest in the recognized



activities of the Macdonald College students. Mr. Montserin, who lately retired from the presidency of the Literary and Debating Society, is in a position to judge and pass an enlightened opinion upon the activities of this institute, having held important executive positions in colleges other than our own, and we indorse his interpretation of the attitude of

the majority of the students as being in its entirety comparable to our own. Sporadic outbursts of enthusiasm, followed by a rapid waning into the usual lackadaisical existence, will never get the student organizations anywhere. Concerted and intelligently directed effort is the pass word to a higher standard of debates, contests and literary achievement.



THE SENIOR CHAMPION DEBATERS



# Voices

EVELYN C. MATHEWS

Still they follow us, no matter where we go or what we do. Nowhere can we escape these voices. In some individuals they are more clear, yet each one hears some voices, and his life is moulded by them to the extent to which he obeys. Some voices are quiet and unobtrusive, while others speak and demand attention. Each has its own part to play in the completion of a life. Let us consider what these voices are and the very different messages they bring to us.

Nature,—that grand, ever present all-pervading presence —has many mediums through which to speak to man. She employs oceans, streams, growing things and sunsets to impress her lessons on our minds.

I sit on a rocky crag, which sheers away abruptly for a hundred feet. Down, down I look, past ledge and bush and point, to where on the grey rocks dashes the sea. A breaker heaves up, trembles through its green transparency, then with a mighty roar thunders on the pebbles of the shore, and flings in defiance against the solid wall of rock. My eye follows its retreat only to find another glowing mass of water rising higher and higher and higher. Reaching to enormous proportions, it hurls itself on the cliff with a chorus of sounds. I hear a swish, as the crest breaks into white foam, followed by the deafening thunder of the charge against the rocks, and the rattle of the pebbles as they follow it out to sea. Wave on wave, wave on wave they come, with only a pause, without a moment of hesitancy, each with

an unswerving purpose to batter down the cliff. Then the voice of Ocean speaks to me. "My child, hold fast to your purpose, overwhelming the obstacles which appear to block your pathways; then will your life an eternal unresting source of energy, orderly and consistent."

All around us we see Nature in the growing things. A green mist hangs over the woods, just visible at a distance, and we realize that spring has come. The leaves unfold, and under our feet wild flowers spring. Wild animal life awakens and little woods people scurry to and fro. On through summer and fall they go until the stage is reached where they lie down until another chance of life is given. The voice of Nature is now silent but persistent. She seems to whisper of the life with its changing visions from youth to maturity; that quiet, unwavering development into usefulness and persistency.

Now I reach a brooklet, bubbling, dancing, leaping from rock to pool, from sunlight to shadow, ever laughing and singing as it gurgles along. Glistening drops of water tinkle over a rocky ledge: clouds of spray bound joyously on the surface. Each voice of the brooklet speaks of joy and vigour and happiness and care-free gladness. And I am delighted too, as I realize that this voice so welcome is just as necessary a part of life as her more serious-minded sisters.

These voices of Nature have spoken of action, power, vivacity. But

she has a voice which rests the busy, rushing mind and body. In the evening, when work and recreation are over, I sit in the dusky twilight. Near the base of the point the waters of the lake lap, lap, lap, in a peaceful monotony. Against the darkening sky the hill slumbers faint and mysterious. But clear across the silver ripples is a distant hill. On its crest stands a lone pine tree. It is silhouetted against a glorious background of soft orange tints. Slowly, gradually, silently, the tints change to yellow and green. Tiny lights twinkle along the farther shore, and even the breeze is still. Out of the gathering shadows steals the voice of the sunset to me; "oh restless spirit drift into calm of the sunset, and feel peace and reassurance glide into thy soul."

Closely connected in many ways with Nature is the voice of Music. This also speaks through many channels. There is Music in almost everything; in rhythmic motion and happy sounds. One of our most cheerful and delightful forms is supplied by our feathered songsters. The twittering and chirping of a crowd of sparrows livens many a dreary winter day. And in summer the throats of numberless birds swell almost to bursting in their joyous abandon. After a warm summer evening, the twilight lingers in the cool shadows. From a slender, graceful elm tree a robin pours out its feelings of ecstasy. The voice of this music has a clear message for me. The warbling song tells of satisfaction and contentment from a heart free from care.

Another voice of Music now falls

on my being and thrills my soul. A swelling organ harmony rolls and rolls in ever-increasing volume, crashing and vibrating through the arches of the cathedral. It reverberates until the very roof seems to shake and all else is lost in this glorious burst of music. Suddenly it drops, a faint, sweet echo steals in. The contrast is entrancing. It wavers, glides and soothes. The voice of the Organ has spoken to my inmost being, encouraging, inspiring, leading up and ever up. At last, it gives the climax of supreme attainment and stirring achievement. It does not try to lead beyond a visionary possibility, but leaves the inspiration as an echo.

There is a still small voice, heard by all, yet as often unheeded. A poet has said, "Some call it conscience, and others call it God." This ever-present influence within us is always ready and eager with its whisper of counsel and guidance. The voice of self is the most insistent and encouraging of all, for in it are combined all other influences of truth and beauty.

Our lives become a harmonious blended whole in response to the voices we hear. But before we can hear we must listen. The same voice may come to several people but will only be heard by ready listeners.

In the same way the voice of our influence is sent out. It passes on as an echo. This has been very beautifully expressed, "thine to keep in tune, the instrument intrusted to thy care; ready to strike those notes which only thou of all the universe canst strike aright."





## A Directory of Pure Bred Rams

Issued by the Director of Publication, Dominion  
Department of Agriculture, Ottawa

The grading of rams for breeding purposes was started in the Province of Ontario last autumn and confined to the Eastern counties. It was commenced in New Brunswick six years ago and later spread to provinces and districts not well served with purebred flocks.

The grading was confined to the purebred flocks whose owners asked that it be done. The work was instituted by the Live Stock Branch of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa as a part of their marketing policy. It was carried out under the direction of the Sheep and Swine Promoters of the Branch in co-operation with the Agricultural Representatives of the different counties. The grading was done by Mr. A. L. MacLaurin of the Live Stock Branch, who visited the flocks and examined carefully each ram offered for sale. After deciding on the grade, the sheep were tattooed in the ear for permanent identification. XXX is the highest grade and is applied to rams suitable for use on the average purebred flock. They carry all the characteristics, of the breed to which they belong, are free from black wool, and are of size and conformation to indicate

strength and quality. Rams of lesser quality but still of good type and vigour were graded as XX and recommended to head grade flocks. Rams considered unsuitable for breeding purposes through undersize and other defects were not classified. Each ram graded was priced by the owner and listed according to the ear tag number. At the conclusion of the grading complete lists showing the breeders' names and addresses, the breed they keep, with the rams offered for sale, their grade and price, were made available to those interested in buying or placing purebred rams. This service enabled the buyer to make a purchase without the trouble of a personal visit, as he could order the individual he wished according to the information provided on the list. Ram grading leads not only to the improvement of the grade flocks but also enables owners of purebred stock who wish a change of blood to get into touch with breeders in the neighbourhood who have stock for sale.

The grading was confined almost entirely to ram lambs. The twenty-flocks examined had for sale 130 XXX rams and about 70 of XX classification.





## Hockey

From the standpoint of, "games won", the 1927 hockey season was not a successful one for Macdonald. Although the team played some very interesting and enjoyable games, the

"win-column," at the end of the season showed a blank mark.

The fact that the Macdonald Hockey Team failed to register a victory this year was due to one fact, namely,



THE HOCKEY TEAM

the lack of team - work. Lack of combination was very evident in every encounter, and was undoubtedly responsible for many of the defeats suffered during the past season.

It is true, the team was badly shaken up this year, for two only of last year's regulars remained. However, the freshmen, teachers and winter course contributed some very valuable material, which admirably filled in the gaps left vacant by 1926 graduates. The rejuvenated team would undoubtedly have done very much better had not studies and poor weather conditions interfered with hockey practices.

The rink is unfortunately in a very exposed situation, and the majority of scheduled practices had to be cancelled, due to unfavorable weather conditions.

#### —GAMES—

##### MAC. 1.                      UNION CLUB 1.

The first game of the season was played on the Union Rink, against the Union Club. It marked the first appearance on skates, for the season, of many of the players, so the hockey was not of the highest order; also the restricted area of the rink tended to slow up the game. The game proved to be a very interesting one, however, and a glance at the score sheet which read 1—1 at full time, proves the closeness of play.

The game served as an excellent practice for the two teams, and each expressed a keen desire to meet again, on a larger surface of ice.

##### MAC.    vs    HUDSON HEIGHTS.

1

4

On Wednesday, February 2nd, the Macdonald Hockey Team journeyed to Hudson Heights. Mac. met in the Heights' team an excellent sextet of stick handlers and skaters, and that

our opponents had the superior team was not doubted by anyone. However, Mac made her presence felt, and, chiefly by individual efforts, gave the opposing goaler many anxious moments.

Although beaten by the score of 4—1, Macdonald enjoyed the game immensely, and, after all, that is far more important than merely winning a game.

MAC.

STAFF.

3

3

On February 19th the students hockey team met the staff in an exhibition game, played on the College rink

The student outfit seemed to outdo itself on this occasion, when it held the staff representatives to a 3 all tie. The staff team, which looked very much like a "Wanderer-All Star" team and included Heslop, the Wanderers valuable goaler, presented a formidable outfit to battle against the students.

The poor ice on this occasion, was a menace to each team, and made good hockey out of the question.

The game opened with a rush by the staff team, and the students were overwhelmed for a few minutes. Fortunately, Laroque, the College goaler, proved a stumbling block to the offensive endeavours of the staff team, and one goal only was registered in the first round.

As the game progressed the student team struck its stride, and held their own for the remainder of the game.

The score at full time read, 2—2. Twenty minutes of overtime play failed to break the dead lock, and the teams left the ice with the score reading 3—3.

It was a good game despite the ice, rendered rough by poor weather con-

ditions, and it marked the second drawn game of the year for Macdonald.

MAC.	vs	BISHOPS
3		6

The hockey team was very fortunate in being able to take a trip to Lennoxville and Sherbrooke this season. The trip proved to be a very enjoyable one, both from the standpoint of hockey, and from the point of view of meeting, in each town, many fine athletes.

The game with Bishops was played on Friday, March 4th. This was the most enjoyable game played by the College team this last season. The game at Lennoxville was played in the Bishops' covered rink, a feature which was a novelty to the Macdonald team.

Despite the score, the game was an excellent one, and the score does not indicate the play, by any means. It is true, Macdonald was at first weary from a long train journey. This fact allowed the Bishops' team to practically cinch the game, for they ran in five counters before the game had got well under way.

Macdonald then came to life and made the game very interesting for the next fifty minutes of play. In fact Macdonald commandeered the remainder of the game and scored three goals to the home team's one.

Lack of combination was very evident in this game. The excellent team work of the Bishops team, formed a striking contrast to our individual

style of play. The Madonald outfit left the ice feeling that failure to pass the puck had cost them the game. Combination come only with continual practice, however, and that was impossible on our exposed rink this past year.

MAC.	vs	SHERBROOKE.
1		3

The final game of the season was played in Sherbrooke on Saturday, March 6th. Macdonald put up a very good game against a team which was well trained in stick handling and combination. Again defeat was due, chiefly to lack of team work—golden opportunities were wasted when a player, finding himself alone, would have to shoot from a difficult angle, rather than pass to a team-mate.

This was a hard game for Macdonald to lose, for, with all due credit to the Sherbrooke outfit, Mac deserved at least a tie. On several occasions our forwards broke through the opposing defence, only to have their efforts wasted by poor shooting or over anxiety.

This game was the second and last played on the Lennoxville-Sherbrooke trip.

The trip, apart from a hockey standpoint entirely, was a very fine one. The players received excellent treatment both at Lennoxville and Sherbrooke, and every player expressed a keen desire to duplicate a trip which provided much enjoyment and many valuable experiences.

—R. Millinchamp.





# Girls' Athletics

# Baseball

The Spring Term has been an unusually successful one with regard to Team which, under Mr. A. Heslop's capable coaching, was able to win four of its seven league games. The results were:—

## Macdonald

- vs Teachers at Montreal — Lost.  
vs Teachers at Macdonald — Lost.  
vs M.S.P.E. at Montreal — Won.  
vs M.S.P.E. at Macdonald — Won.  
vs M.A.A. at Montreal — Won.  
vs M.A.A. at Macdonald — Lost.  
vs Y.W.C.A. at Montreal — Won.  
vs Y.W.C.A. at Macdonald — Lost.

to Girl's Athletics. Mac girls turned out with a very creditable Baseball

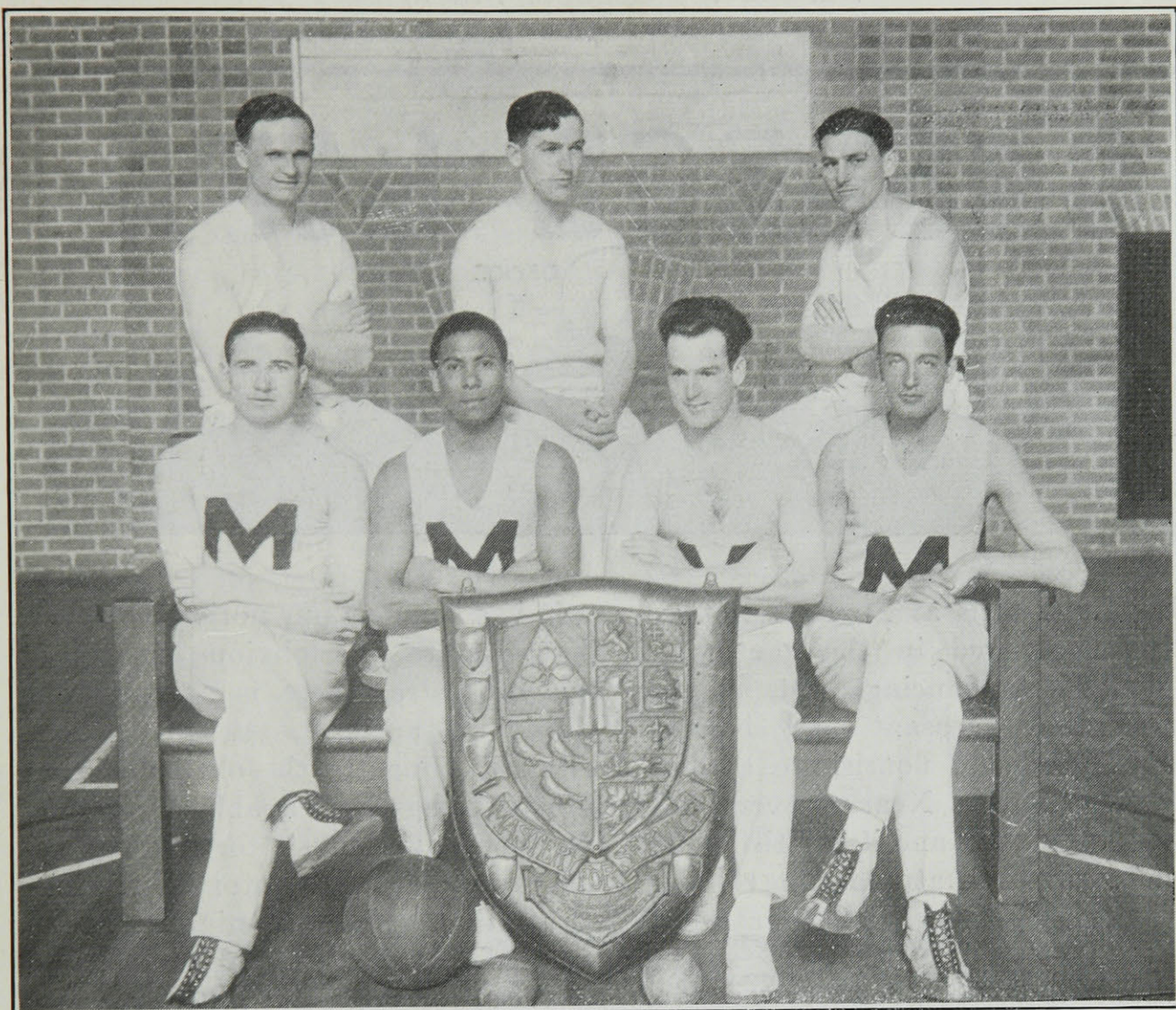
These games were all keenly contested and the majority showed some real baseball. The annual Mac Girls vs Mac Boys game was more humorous than ever. The boys appeared in a battle dress consisting of feminine gym tunics and caused much merriment to the spectators and to the players themselves.

Section B. carried off the coveted cup donated to the winners of the intersectional league games.



THE BASKETBALL TEAM.



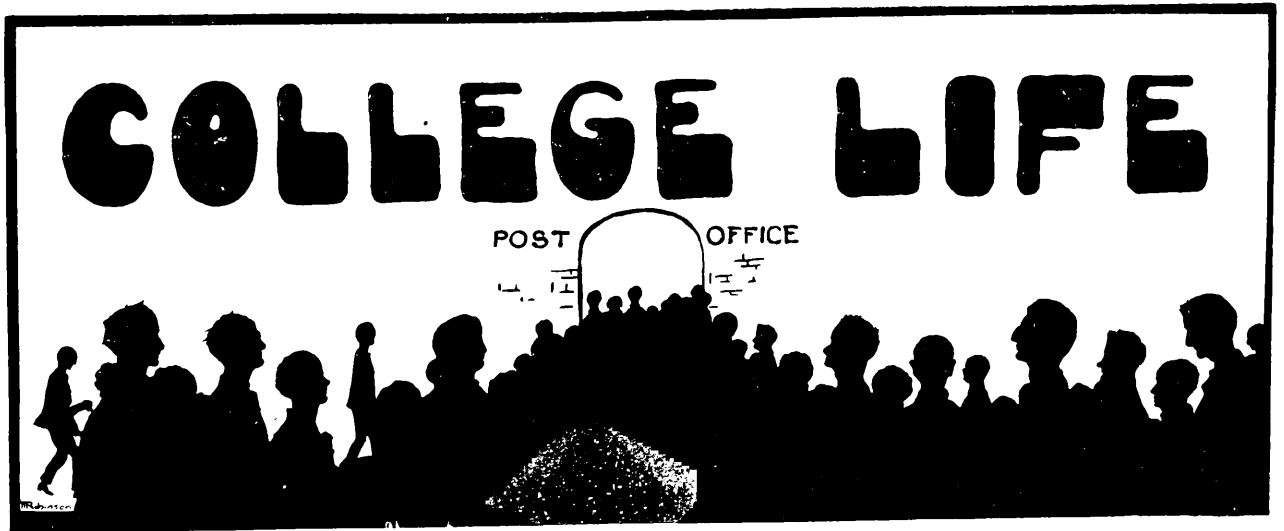


THE SENIOR INDOOR GAMES CHAMPIONS



SEBALL CHAMPIONS





Boys and girls at Mac are not exactly encouraged in the gentle art of ball-room dancing, yet, nevertheless that pleasant and healthy exercise seems to flourish to a quite marked degree. Nearly everybody dances these days and it is satisfactory to note how well attended have been our Formal dances and Saturday night "hops" during the past season. Without these to look forward to, life would indeed be a blank.

In reviewing the functions of the past year, we cannot overlook the debt of gratitude that we owe to Mr. "Bugs" Baily who has tickled the ivories for us nearly every Saturday night. True it is that we have the College Orchestra, and other self-sacrificing students, who do their best to make music for the benefit of others, but, without our friend Mr. Baily, things would go hard for those students upon whom falls the onus of playing the piano every week.

The three Formals proved to be as popular as ever and were very well attended. For the last two we were fortunate enough to secure the services of one of the best orchestras in the City, which on both occasions gave us some of the most entrancing music that we have yet heard.

It has come to our notice, however, that despite the obvious merits of this orchestra, there is at least one person in authority at this college who still clings to the old belief that human beings are capable of producing good dance music for five consecutive hours on empty stomachs. The person that we have in mind expressed a desire that the said orchestra should never again set foot in Macdonald College. It is, indeed, difficult on these occasions to please those who come to dance and those with pussy-foot ideas who are present merely as lookers-on. There seems to us to be no doubt the question as to which of the two sects should be catered for.

The decorations at the last Formal for the season on April 1st called forth considerable criticism from a few people who doubtless felt slighted because their opinions had not been previously consulted. We maintain however, that the novelty colour scheme, introduced by the Decorations Committee, proved distinctly striking in appearance, and showed at least originality which was not based on the inevitable red and white effect.

It was with much regret that we noticed a spirit of hooliganism which took the form of ruthlessly pulling

down the false ceiling immediately after supper. Many hours of labour are spent on adjusting and fixing the strips of paper which go to form this ceiling, and to have it deliberately pulled down, before the dance is half over, and to have the torn shreds lying all over the floor for the following seven or eight dances, is nothing short of disgusting.

In future, the Decorations Committee might profit by this display of vandalism, and adjust the false ceiling at a slightly higher altitude.

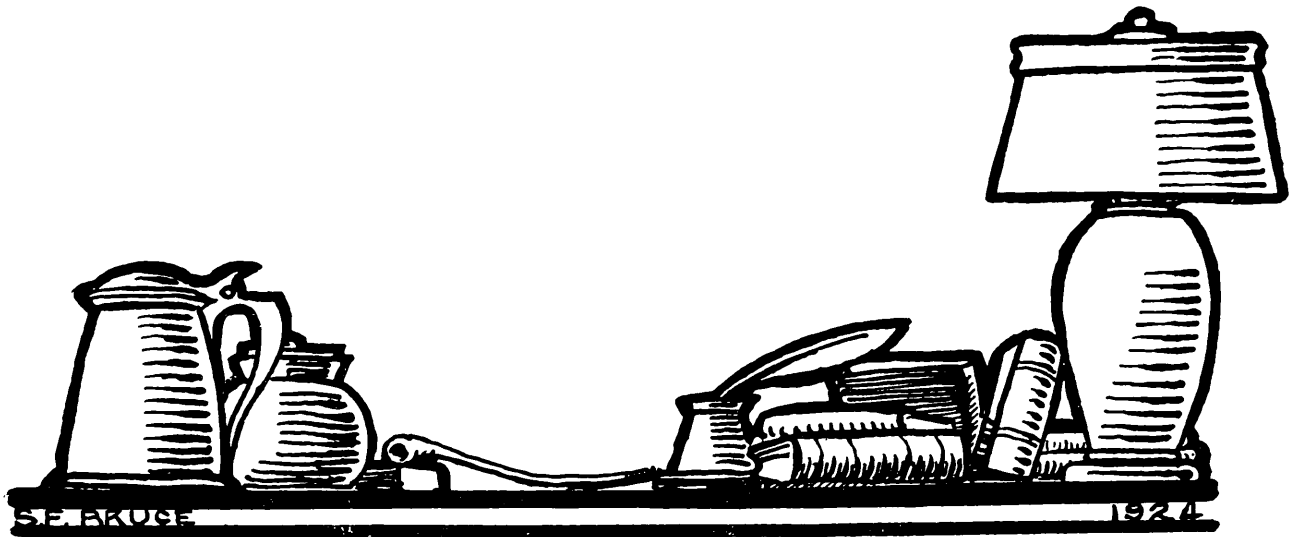
We must congratulate the men Student Body on having obtained for itself the right to ask outside girls to the Formal Dances in future.

We feel that this is a great step towards making these dances more popular with the entire student body for no boy will now be able to say that he can't find a girl worth asking.

We are compelled to comment also on the tactful way in which the Student Council has considerably curtailed its usual flow of complimentary tickets, which on previous occasions have been lavishly showered on the entire staff, the staff's staff, and practically everybody who could possibly raise any connection with the college. After all, these Formals are essentially student functions and we believe in keeping them as much so as possible.



THE GIRLS' BASEBALL TEAM



## Under the Desk Lamp

To the Editor.

Dear Sir:

If I may be allowed some of your valuable space in the fourth issue of the college magazine, I would like to offer some friendly criticism along several lines.

After reading over the Editorial page in the third issue it was quite evident to even a casual observer that someone had been, rightly or wrongly, playing the part of critic. Your point that a critic must above all other things be a contributor was well taken. As I do not wish to criticize the Magazine itself this point can be passed over. Another requirement for the would-be brick thrower is that he or she be blessed with the unusual power of seeing beyond the length of their own noses. I will leave it to the readers to judge how well I measure up in this respect.

Starting with the Magazine. We have here a publication which the long suffering Editorial Board puts out four times during the college session, and puts out in the face of hard odds. Just glance over the pages

and tell me where the majority of the copy comes from. It is written to a large extent by members of the Board itself. Then, taking stock of the available material, which means of the poor sportsmanship and laziness of the rest of the student body, it would appear that four issues a year are too many. This question was brought up before the students, but the vote passed was for a continuance of the four per year basis, and those who passed this vote failed to measure up to those they had pushed the work on to.

The Magazine is getting better every issue. This Judgment you have often heard passed, all thanks being due to the hard work of a few individuals who are putting their best into this activity, only to be paid by lack of support and puerile criticism by a big section of the student body. It is unfair to make a few shoulder the responsibility of many and I think on this account that a cutting down of the number of issues would be well justified. I would however say that in my opinion, if the

editors asked for copy instead of posting a notice to the effect that copy had to be in by a certain day, they would get a more voluminous response.

Those who are not contributing to the Magazine are the ones who should be most approached, for who knows what may be uncovered by a little encouragement.

So much for the Magazine. Now let us go on to another phase of college life. It must have occurred to all college thinkers that there has been a great lack of anything that might sail under the colours of college-spirit this year, when compared with other years. By college-spirit, I mean any concerted effort on the part of the students that will tend to the ultimate or present progress of their Alma Mater. The games have only been supported by a few ardent fans; many of the entertainments have been passed up without further thought, and the Literary and Debating Society may easily complain at the laissez-faire attitude of the students, especially of the women students.

What accounts for this state of affairs? To me, several reasons present themselves. There has been a feeling of antagonism, not only between the student cliques themselves but on more than one occasion between the students and the staff. When the progress and well being of the college as a whole is foremost in the minds of both students and staff alike, then only shall we have a condition of symbiosis which must benefit all who come into contact with the college. The student leaving the college gets for a moment a brief glimpse of the friendliness and good cheer that might easily

have endured through a whole college year.

Coming back to the main subject once more, and at the same time touching upon a minor phase of it which exists mainly on account of the lack of interest shown in the games. When one who has given his all to the games, as the Board has done to the Magazine, turns to the "mag" and finds no account of the various games played during the term, he feels somewhat passed over. This state of affairs could be easily remedied if a special sports reporter was appointed at the beginning of the year. The Magazine Board is at present just one third in numbers of personnel what it was at the first issue some twenty years ago. Those write ups would be something that any of the players could reread in after life with a great deal of pleasure.

Aside from these general criticisms, there is one more matter that merits attention, if fair play means anything to those who had authority invested in them during the last session. From various sources it has come to my knowledge that the team pictures were taken shortly after the Winter Diploma Courses left. Why, may I ask, were these pictures not taken before, when not less than three of the members of one team were from the Diploma Course?

If this article is allowed to go to press, it is my sincere wish that the Editor will criticize the critic to the full extent of that well acknowledged able mind of his. There are many places where the writer has laid himself open to questioning, and to severe denunciation, but I trust that the majority of what I have had to say will be accepted in the spirit in which it was given. It was given



with a deepest wish for the betterment of affairs within and through our fair college.

I will close this lengthy harangue with the wish that the opening of another session next September will see a closer spirit of unity between staff and students alike, for after all the two ultimate aims converge. One tries to impart knowledge, and the other to receive it. Why then the friction over minor issues? Let us hope that in the years to come Macdonald may become not only one of the most successful colleges on this continent, but one of the most attractive in addition.

Sincerely,  
The Critic.

#### EDITORIAL COMMENT

Nothing pleases us more than to receive a candid criticism and a few helpful suggestions. We are in complete agreement with the foregoing summary of our activities in particular and of the students in gen-

eral, taking exception only at Critic's opinion that four issues a session are too many. We know that there is a vast store of copy to be tapped if only some lucky editor can find the means to do it, and instead of four issues per year, we may reasonably hope for five in the near future. Perhaps Critic is correct in his statement about personal soliciting, but we have never been able to reconcile our editorial duties with those of a copy-canvasser. Reference has already been made in the Editorial to our interpretation of the college year as a whole, and it is not our province to answer Critic's question regarding the case of the photographs. We have enough sins of our own to answer for. Critic you have our sincere thanks for using this publication as a mouthpiece for the expression of your views. We hope your example will be followed by all who are enlightened enough to have views worth airing.



## Faculty Items

On May 20th, Mr. Hamilton attended conference at Toronto called by Dr. Tory, Chairman of the National Research Council, to discuss the question of investigating the problems of the wool industry in Canada.

On May 17th, Dean Barton attended a meeting of the Dominion Dairy Cattle Committee at Ottawa.

Dr. J. F. Snell has been elected Chairman of the Montreal Section of the Society of Chemical Industry for the year 1927-28. For two years he has been Chairman of the Programme Committee and his election to the Chairmanship of the Section may be interpreted as indicative of the satisfaction of the members with the programmes arranged by that Committee.

Prof. W. A. Maw has been elected an honorary Faculty member in the Honorary Agricultural Judging Fraternity "Lambda Gamma Delta".

Dr. T. B. Dickson and Dr. W. H. Brittain have returned from the Nova Scotia Agricultural College where they were giving special course work in their respective subjects "Botany" and "Entomology".

On May 18th, Dean Barton addressed farmers' meeting at Vank-leek Hill, Ont., on the subject of Tuberculosis Free Area.

Dr. Snell has resigned the Secretary-Treasurership of the Quebec Section of the Canadian Institute of Chemistry, which position he has held since the organization of the Section three years ago.

Mr W. A. Delong, B.S.A. Toronto, M.Sc. McGill formerly Assistant in Chemistry, has contributed a brief article on sugar determination to the April number of the Journal of Biological Chemistry. Mr. Delong holds an Assistantship in the University of Minnesota, but the article in question is based on work done in Macdonald College.

The numerous friends of Dr. and Mrs. J. B. McCarthy amongst the staff, students and ex-students of the College have sympathized deeply with them in the loss of their little daughter, Kathleen, who died in Boston, Mass., on February 24th, and also in the material losses they sustained in the fire which gutted their home on March 14th.





# Agricultural Alumni

## The Agricultural Alumni Association

**The Executive.**

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Alumni Association was held early in February. The main part of the time was given to the question of membership and to conform with the decision arrived at during the Reunion. Field Secretaries were appointed. These are as follows:—

- British Columbia . . . . . F. E. Buck, '11
- Alberta . . . . . R. Newton, '12
- Saskatchewan . . . . . J. G. Robertson, '12
- Manitoba . . . . . A. Savage, '11
- Western Ontario . . . . . Geo. Dickson, '17
- Eastern Ontario . . . . . A. G. Taylor, '15
- Quebec . . . . . R. Elliott, '17
- New Brunswick and  
"The Island" . . . . . J. K. King, '13
- Nova Scotia . . . . . J. W. Graham, '22

The field secretaries have been looking after the membership among the graduates who are in their respective districts. Fees for four life memberships have been sent in. The number of annual fees paid in so far for the current year total thirty-one. This number naturally will be increased before the end of June when the clause in the constitution relative to the application of initiation fees goes into effect.

The standing of the membership for the current year at 90 life memberships (of these two are deceased,) and thirty-one annual members out of 237 graduates living. The number of annual members given refers to those who have paid their fees this year, and does not include those who have paid fees in other years, but are not paid up for the current season.

**The Executive.**

The Memorial Scholarship will be granted this year as in the past. It is worth \$200.00 and is open to graduates of the Faculty of Agriculture for graduate work and is tenable at any university or college of recognized standing. In some quarters there is the impression that it is offered specially to the more recent graduates. Such is not the case. The fact that it has been granted mostly to younger graduates is due to the fact that others had not applied. Applications for this scholarship should be sent to the General-Secretary early in the summer.

## General News

A. A. Campbell 12 and Mrs. Campbell, (a Mac. girl) spent a few days at the College while east last winter. They are farming at Patricia, Alta. No, it is not a stock farm; the main products are alfalfa, both hay and seed, and wheat. So as not to forget that he was once an animal husbandman, Archie has hogs as a side line. Norma says that farming is the only ? life.

In his jump from B. C. to Nova Scotia, where he is in charge of the Horticultural Department at the N. S.C.A., W. A. Middleton, 13, stopped over at the College.

Apparently the east can draw men from the west for Bruce Flewelling, 12, also has left B. C. for Nova Scotia, where he is a district agriculturist stationed at Bridgewater. We very much enjoyed having Bruce visit us even though he did not sing of "Dunderbeck and his famous sausage meat machine." We had the pleasure, however, of seeing him squirm when Mrs. Barton refreshed his memory on the occasion when a certain red hat was burlesqued in pantomime.

Gordon Ward, 11, was at the College in the latter part of April.

At the time of the Annual Meeting of the Ayrshire Breeders' Association, Stewart Fiske, 12, and S. Boily, 22, were seen among the visitors.

The meeting of the Quebec Society for the Protection of Plants, held at Macdonald, brought F. L. Drayton, 14, and T. G. Major, 21, Mrs Drayton, Alice England, a Mac girl accompanied her husband.

Helen Elizabeth Gaffney was married to S. G. Skinner, '21, in Toronto on July 7th, 1926. We presume that Sam's absence from the Reunion was due to his being busy preparing his trousseau.

Agnes Sharpe of Lower Millstream, N. B., was married to J. H. King, 15, on September 15th, 1926. Mrs. King is a graduate of Macdonald Hall, O. A. C.

We heard that J. D. Lanthier, '25 is among the married folks. At this time we have not received information as to who Mrs. Lanthier was. Further details of this event will be given later.





# Addresses of the Graduates

## CLASS OF 1911

- W. H. Brittain, Macdonald College, P.Q.  
 F. E. Buck, Department of Horticulture, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C.  
 R. P. Gorham, Dominion Laboratory, Fredericton, N.B.  
 F. S. Grisdale, Agricultural School, Olds, Alta.  
 F. H. Grindley, Box 625, Ottawa, Ont.  
 Robert Innes, Dept. of Agriculture, and Natural Resources, Halifax, N.S.  
 W. J. Reid, Middleton, P.E.I.  
 Dr. A. Savage, Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg, Man.  
 C. M. Spencer, Great North Road, Henderson, New Zealand.  
 E. M. Straight, Sidney, Vancouver Island, B.C.  
 R. Summerby, Macdonald College, Que.  
 C. Sweet, Seed Branch, 117 Victoria Street, Ottawa, Ont.  
 C. Williams, Soldiers' Settlement Board, Charlottetown, P.E.I.  
 G. W. Wood, Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg, Man.

## CLASS OF 1912

- W. W. Baird, Experimental Farm, Nappan, N.S.  
 F. S. Browne, Experimental Farm, Lennoxville, Que.  
 A. A. Campbell, Patricia, Alta.  
 M. B. Davis, Horticultural Division, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Ont.  
 H. B. Durost, Woodstock, N.B.  
 S. M. Fiske, Martintown, Ont.  
 K. M. Fiske, *o* Flemings Limited, Juniper, N.B.  
 D. B. Flewelling, District Agriculturist, Bridgewater, N.S.  
 R. S. Kennedy, Montreal Daily Star, Montreal, Que.  
 E. A. Lods, Macdonald College, Que.  
 R. Newton, University of Alberta, Edmonton Alta.  
 L. V. Parent, Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers' Co. Ltd., Lennoxville, Que.  
 L. C. Raymond, Macdonald College, Que.  
 E. Rhoades, Poultry Division, C. E. F., Ottawa, Ont.  
 J. G. Robertson, Dept. of Agriculture, Parliament Building, Regina, Sask.  
 J. M. Robinson, Soldiers' Settlement Board, Salmon Arm, B.C.  
 Jules Simard, Seed Branch Office, Carrell Building, Quebec, Que.

## CLASS OF 1913

- J. S. Dash, Tropical Agricultural College, Trinidad, B.W.I.  
 E. M. Duporte, Macdonald College, Que.  
 A. F. Emberley, Ayer's Cliff, Que.  
 W. H. Gibson, Experimental Farm, Indian Head, Sask.  
 A. C. Gorham, Sussex, N.B.  
 G. C. Halliday, Farming, Sawyerville, Que.  
 M. H. Jenkins, Experimental Farm, Nappan, N.S.  
 J. K. King, 347 St. George Street, Moncton, N. B.  
 G. LeLacheur, Seed Branch, 117 Victoria Street, Ottawa, Ont.  
 D. E. Lothian, 116 Union Street, Aberdeen Scotland.  
 Kenneth MacBean, Experimental Farm, Agassiz B.C.  
 Victor Matthews, Experimental Farm, Scott, Sask.  
 L. D. McClintock, District Agriculturist Knowlton, Que.  
 W. A. Middleton, Nova Scotia Agricultural School, Truro, N.S.  
 G. E. O'Brien, Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers' Co. Ltd., 217 Bay Street, Toronto Ont.  
 A. E. Raymond, Farming, Woodstock, N.B.  
 B. B. Richardson, Oxford Mills, Ont.  
 F. N. Savoie, Dept. of Agriculture, Quebec, Que.

## CLASS OF 1914

- E. N. Blondin, Mead Building, Rutland, Vt., U.S.A.  
 C. F. Coffin, (Address unknown.)  
 O. C. Cooke, Provincial Dept. of Agriculture, Prince Albert, Sask.  
 P. R. Cowan, Cereal Division, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Ont.  
 R. Dougall, 40 Jeffre Street, Pretoria, South Africa  
 F. L. Drayton, Plant Pathology Division, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Ont.

- H. J. M. Fiske, 56 St. George Street, Ottawa, Ont.  
 R. I. Hamilton, Forage Crop Division, C. E. F., Ottawa, Ont.  
 D. W. Hamilton, Pullman, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.  
 R. R. Houstis, University of Oregon, Eugene, Oregon, U.S.A.  
 C. H. Hodge, Family Herald and Weekly Star, Montreal, Que.  
 R. E. Huske, Holmes' Farm and Orchard, Charlottetown, Vt., U.S.A.  
 W. L. MacFarlane, Fox Harbour Point, N.S.  
 G. G. Moe, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C.  
 G. W. Muir, Animal Husbandry Division, C.E.F., Ottawa, Ont.  
 W. Newton, Coastal Laboratory, Carmel, Cal., U.S.A.  
 T. F. Ritchie, Horticultural Division, C.E.F., Ottawa, Ont.  
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## CLASS OF 1915

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 E. L. Hodgins, Beatty Bros., Smith's Falls, Ont.  
 J. H. King, Co-operative Creamery, Moncton, N.B.  
 W. G. MacDougall, District Agriculturist, Lennoxville, Que.  
 J. E. McQuat, Teaching, Pointe Claire, Que.  
 L. C. McQuat, Live Stock Branch, Ottawa, Ont.  
 H. D. Mitchell, Drummondville, Que.  
 F. Y. Presley, 285 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.  
 E. M. Ricker, 125 Louis Avenue, Walpole, Mass.  
 H. B. Roy, (Address unknown.)  
 Chas. Russel, State Normal School, Westfield, Mass., U.S.A.  
 W. Sadler, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C.  
 A. G. Taylor, Poultry Division, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Ont.  
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 J. G. C. Fraser, Cereal Division, C.E.F., Ottawa, Ont.  
 C. B. Gooderham, Apiary Division, C.E.F., Ottawa, Ont.  
 G. C. Hay, Kamloops, B.C.  
 O. C. Hicks, Dept. of Agriculture, Fredericton, N.B.  
 C. B. Hutchings, Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa, Ont.  
 A. E. Hyndman, 5071 Sherbrooke Street West, Westmount, Que.  
 C. C. Lyster, Dept. of Agriculture, Union Stock Yards, Toronto, Ont.  
 J. Harold McQuat, Montreal West High School, Montreal West, P.Q.  
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 J. D. Newton, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alta.

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F. S. Mace, 38 Nichols Street, Rutland, Vt., U.S.A.  
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Miss M. Newton, Rust Research Lab., Agricultural College, Winnipeg, Man.  
R. J. M. Reid, Farming, Hemmingford, Que.  
E. M. Taylor, Experimental Farm, Fredericton, N.B.  
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CLASS OF 1919

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CLASS OF 1920

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W. G. Lunsmore, Animal Husbandry, C.E.F. Ottawa, Ont.  
E. C. Hatch, Consolidated Press, 171 St. James St., Montreal, Que.  
W. D. Hay, Experimental Farm, Lethbridge, Alta.  
S. R. N. Hodgins, Macdonald College, Que.  
W. N. Jones c/o Albert Dickinson Co., Chicago, Ill.  
W. A. Vaw, Macdonald College, Que.  
J. E. Ness, Farming, Howick, Que.  
C. F. Peterson, 10325—12th Street, Edmonton, Alta.  
W. J. Reid, Farm Manager, Rougemont Station, Que.  
L. G. Saunders University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask.  
S. G. Skinner, Canadian National Railways, 470 Willard Ave., Toronto.

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F. B. Chauvin, 720 Maplewood Avenue, Montreal, Que.  
P. M. Daly, Farming, Arnprior, Ont.  
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J. F. Hockey, Dominion Laboratory, Kentville, N.S.  
A. R. Jones, c/o N. B. Poultry Exchange, 680 Main Street, St. John, N.B.  
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Mrs. C. S. Owen (nee M. MacAlony) 134 North Brook St., Geneva, N.Y.  
J. M. F. Mackenzie, Experimental Farm, Fredericton, N.B.  
T. G. Major, Tobacco Division, C. E. F. Ottawa, Ont.  
G. D. Matthews, Experimental Farm, Indian Head, Sask.  
A. R. Milne, Ass't. Sup't of Immigration, Can. Nat. Rlys. Cockspur Street, London, England.  
Miss D. E. Newton, Dept. of Botany, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Man.  
A. C. Norcross, Norcross-McNab Inc., 1942—E. 75th Street, Cleveland, Ohio.  
M. B. Paige, "Glenmore Ranch," Kelowna, B.C.  
Wm. Perry, "Dunwalk Farm," Far Hill, N.J., U.S.A.  
A. W. Peterson, Live Stock Branch, Box 489, Charlottetown, P.E.I.  
J. K. Richardson, Pathological Laboratory, Fredericton, N.B.  
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C. J. Watson, Chemistry Division, C.E.F., Ottawa, Ont.

CLASS OF 1922

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J. M. Winter, Farming, Ormstown, Que.

CLASS OF 1923

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T. Armstrong, Experimental Station, Vineland, Ont.  
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A. D. Baker, Macdonald College, Que.  
G. H. Bowen, Narberth, Pa., U.S.A.  
H. W. Brighton, Colonization Department, Canadian National Railways, 17-19 Cockspur Street, London S.W.1, Eng.  
K. M. Burke, Metis Beach, Que.  
F. Dimmock, Harrow Experimental Farm, Harrow, Ont.  
A. R. Graham, Dept. of Entomology, University of Toronto, Toronto.  
J. Hume Grisdale, c/o B. H. Bull & Sons, Brampton, Ont.  
E. W. Holden, c/o Meridale Farms, Meridale, N.Y., U.S.A.  
R. R. McKibbin, Maryland Experimental Station, College Park, M.D.  
T. E. McQuat, District Agriculturist, Campbell's Bay, Pontiac Co., Que.  
A. J. G. Maw, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask.  
W. H. Perron, c/o Dupuy & Ferguson, Jacques Cartier Sq., Montreal, Que.  
L. O. Rolleston, c/o Abitibi Pulp & Paper Co., Iroquois Falls, Ont.  
J. B. Smith, c/o Price Bros. Farm, Kenogami, P.Q.  
J. P. Spittal, Entomological Lab. Annapolis Royal, N.S.  
J. V. Stevens, c/o Abitibi Pulp & Paper Co., Iroquois Falls, Ont.  
T. C. Vanterpool, Macdonald College, Que.  
E. K. Williams, 460 Bloomfield Avenue, Outremont, Que.  
R. L. Wurtzburger, International Harvester Co., 656 Taylor Avenue, Elmhurst, Illinois, U.S.A.

CLASS OF 1924

G. S. Matthews, Field Husbandry Division, C.E.F., Ottawa, Ont.  
J. A. McGarigle, 5 Boyle Street, Montreal, Que.  
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R. H. Smith, Farming, Hudson, Que.  
G. S. Walsh, Hemmingford, Que.  
K. E. Stewart, Entomological Branch, Exp. Farm, Indian Head, Sask.

CLASS OF 1925

H. R. Angell c/o Plant Pathology Dept. University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis., U.S.A.  
J. H. Brigham, St. Albans, Vt., U.S.A.  
H. E. Cooke, Arundel, Que.  
J. P. Fleury, Live Stock Branch, Sherbrooke, Que.  
C. D. Fogarty, Macdonald College, Que.  
J. A. Goldie Farming, Barrie, Ont.  
R. J. Haslam, Harrow P. O., Ont.  
J. A. Hempson, (Address Unknown)  
H. Hill, Horticultural Division, C.E.F., Ottawa, Ont.



- G. E. Hunt, Animal Husbandry Dept., Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.  
 J. D. Lanthier, Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.  
 C. W. Owen, Forage Crop Division, C.E.F., Ottawa, Ont.  
 W. C. Tully, Poultry Division, C.E.F., Ottawa, Ont.  
 F. S. Ward, Dept. of Agriculture, Kuala, Lumpur, F.M.S.  
 R. S. Bell, c/o Mount Bruno Country Club, St. Bruno, Que.

## CLASS OF 1926

- L. J. Cooke, Dept. of Botany, University of Toronto, Toronto.  
 R. F. Cooper, Dept. of Botany University of Toronto.  
 P. A. Cossman, Experimental Farm, Lennoxville, Que.  
 W. B. Hamilton, Ste. Agathe des Monts, Que.  
 S. W. Hetherington, Rhode Island State College, Kingston, R.I.  
 W. Levine, Ste. Agathe des Monts, Que.  
 C. Perrault, Graduate Student, Macdonald College, Que.  
 Miss M. G. Russell, Graduate Student, Macdonald College, Que.  
 D. R. Walker, Macdonald College, Que.  
 W. W. Walker, Co-Operative Poultry and Egg Association, Charlottetown, P.E.I.  
 S. W. Walford, Broad Acres, West Cheshire Conn., U.S.A.



THE GIRLS' BASKETBALL TEAM

## Science Alumnae

Eleanor Sutherland, Inst. Ad. '26, is now dietitian in the Regina hospital.

Ruth Ackerst, Homemaker '26 is at her home in Coaticook, P. Q.

Agnes Treston, of the same class, is now a dietitian with the T. Eaton Co. of Montreal.

Isobel Lyttle, of the same class, is also at home in Cardinal, P. Q.

Carmel Foley, Inst. Ad. '26, is now a dietitian in one of the New York Childs'.

Martha Courrier, Daphne Boyes, Leslie Gordon, all Homemakers '26, are in Ottawa.

Helen McCaie, same class, is taking her training at the 5th. Avenue Hospital new York.

Barbarra Green and Billy Burritt, of the preceding years Autumn Short Course, are also in Ottawa.

Marion Alexander, of the same class, is also training in New York.

Fanny Humphries, Winter Short Course '26, is a debutante in Toronto.

Margaret Morley, Inst. Ad. '26, will shortly finish her six month training period at the Rhode Island Hospital, Providence, R. I.

Margajory Fraser, of the same class, is assistant dietitian in the Vancouver General Hospital.

Kay Seaton, who unfortunately had to discontinue her Senior Administrator's work last fall on account of illness, is now at her Ottawa home.

Helen Parker, B. H. S. '26, has just finished her pupil work at the Montreal General Hospital.

Rose Stuart, Inst. Ad. '26, is a debutante in Ottawa.

Margaret Wilson, Junior Ad. '26, is a debutante in Ottawa.

*Marriages.*

Miss Mary Humphries, Homemaker '26, and daughter of Mr. Campbell Humphries of Hudson, Quebec, is to be married on June 25, 1927, to Mr. Robert Smith, Post-Grad. '26. Mr. Smith comes from the Barbados, and the wedding will take place in the chapel of the Bishop Strachan School, Toronto.





THE SPRING SHORT COURSE

## SOME FRIVOLITIES

By-noe nuts but try Beach.

Nadir may be a sheik but it takes Stuckey to collect a harem.

Dawson may be a great Victor but does he Playfair?

Ed. Note: "Well...college boys?"

He may be able to lay down the Laws, but it takes Hammie to Marsh-all them.

Wallie seems to be looking after his Ward.

Have you ever been to one of the Sangster Tait-a-Taits?

The Seniors went Bunting over to Bartons' one Saturday and they had Lods of fun.

She may be only a "Ward" with a pile of "Hay" in front, but she's a whole team.

Lets get our Macintosh and go down to the Craick to shoot Quayle.

# Recent Investigations Concerning Environmental Influences on the Development of Moustachio Macdonaldi

By ALIBI ALEC, BEESEE BILL, and MAC. P. G.

## INTRODUCTION

The moustache has played an important, nay, an epoch making part of history. To trace the full development of its influence on human thought and action would require much space and time. I shall, however, condense the huge stock of collected information at my disposal for the benefit of the popular reader.

The moustache, throughout history, has been much entangled with the beard, and to trace its separate development requires nice discrimination. It is accordingly necessary to define exactly what we mean by a moustache. What is a moustache? The dictionary gives us a veritable treasure of meanings: 1 "The growth of hair upon the upper lip of men; occasionally used in the plural in reference to its two parts.

2 Zoological a stripe of color on the side of the head or about the neck. 3 A West African Ceropithe-cine monkey **Cercopithicus cephus**

4 A soldier—a brave old moustache.

5 A ringlet commonly worn by women as part of their head-dress in the 17th. century."

With regard to these meanings there is much controversy in learned circles. From the evolutionary point of view the fact that dogs and cats have whiskers has always been deemed important, and the existance of

a Moustache living a separate life, alone in West African jungles, is in the opinion of the present writers an overwhelming piece of evidence of the well-known theory that man is a descendant of a union between "**Pithecanthropus erectus**" and the "**Cercopithicus cephus**" mentioned above. Otherwise, whence came the human moustache, that insignificant thing, dependent entirely upon the human host and how can it compare with its mighty ancestor of the African wilds? The fact that women wore moustaches in the 17th. century has lead the professor of Barbering in the illustrious University of Ash-Can, Wisc., to inaugurate his "Back to the Moustache" movement among the fairer sex. Personally, we are not in favour of this move, though eminent authorities believe it has distinct possibilities. But it is with the male of the human species and the derogatory and other influences of the moustache on and through him that this paper must deal. Some authorities have held that the use of the word "moustache" in the plural, as in "moustaches", is obsolete as it is generally impossible to perceive two parts in the puny specimens of that once noble growths visible to the naked eye to-day.

Out of the mists of antiquity



spring two salient facts, both of which we can make fit our theory. First, it is now definitely known that Tut-an-Khamen wore neither a moustache or beard. His reign, especially during the last two or three thousand years was exceptionally peaceful. The reason is not far to see: He spent no time sporting with Amaryllis in the shade or in tangles of either his own or of Naera's beard. Secondly Marcus Aurelius has been chiefly known for his flowing beard and wealth of moustache. The "Thoughts" of Marcus have been celebrated for their piety but the writer believes, with, he deigns to suggest, the support of the Freudian psychology, that both book and beard were but mask for a perfidy probably unequalled in history.

Hence we see that with the beard peace and prosperity and the simple arts of mankind have progressed unhindered by the murderous soap and razor. Instances might be multiplied; Shakespeare, Chaucer, and Spencer had beards—poor things, some of them, but their own!—while in the 18th. century the lowest level of English poetry was reached in an age which had to supplement its baldness with a wig.

In brief the thesis the writers wish to uphold is this—that history speaking to us through the ages, wishes to inculcate the moral that peace and prosperity follow the beard. With this as our thesis we proceed to a scientific study of the beard and in particular that most important portion of it known as the moustache.

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## Psychological Aspects

The psychologist may look on the moustache from two points of view, a genetic, and b analytic and introspective.

a Geneticists studying this subject have come to the conclusion that the moustache had, in the dim and distant past, a meaning. It is nowadays merely a survival. Working according to the recapitulation theory—namely, that in the events and experiences of childhood are retraced the experiences of the race—one may point to the present use of the bib. One may point, but do no more; save perhaps reaffirm that the modern moustache is merely a relic of the past, and definitely—we are quite certain of it—of no practical use whatever.

b Analytic, several investigations of considerable interest have been made. The writers themselves have observed the growth of three separate specimens of the species "Moustachio Macdonaldi." In each case the growth had three distinctly marked stages: 1 preparation, 2 anticipation, 3 realization. The second stage is much longer than the other periods.

1 Preparation has taken several forms. In the cases observed the irritating factors were usually encounters in the Foyer, afternoon excursions to the cinema, and visits to Wright's. Some factor common to all of these is the direct cause of the desire for a moustache which presently asserts itself. This factor is

sometimes called the Eternal Feminine. For scientific exactitude, we shall veil its bluntness by giving it the algebraic name of 'f'.

2 Tedious though the psychological investigator's experiences may be during the period of anticipation, those of the subject himself are filled with intense excitement. Every morning, following Couè he chants, "Every way and every day it grows longer and longer. "Costly unguents are employed at this stage. Furniture is often moved so that with the aid of natural as well as artificial light the subject may watch its progress in the mirror. At this stage competition steels his nerve; Listerine, Brilliantine, Glitto, Cleanso, Brasso, Stucco, and Lux have been employed and some victims have so far abandoned morality as to have taken recourse to tweezers. This period lasts for any time from three months in hardy subjects, to many years.

3 Realization comes with a flash. The casual observer must be careful at this stage; the writers were once incautious enough openly to congratulate one gentleman on having newly achieved his object. The gentleman, who had persuaded himself for some weeks by then of the

moustache's reality-delusion is one of the saddest features of the disease; over it we draw a merciful veil—was exceedingly angry, and indeed threatened to chastise the writers. Realization brings with it the great vice of moustached men-pride. Let them, however, remember the case of Alfred the Great, who nearly lost his life and Kingdom through absorption on and in his beard and moustache when he ought to have watched the cakes.

Introspective evidence is too bulky to be quoted here. There is, for instance, the poetic outburst:—

"Oft of one wide moustache have  
I been told  
That deep-brow'd Lawrence  
ruled as his demesne;  
Yet did I never breathe its pure  
serene  
'Till I heard Chapman speak  
out loud and bold."

Again, in the annals of poetry is there a finer stanza than the address to a beard, beginning;—

"Wee, sleekit, cow 'rin', tim'rous  
beradie",  
or the magnificent verse:—  
"Grow on, thou thick and tawny  
moustache, grow!  
Ten thousand blades roll over thee  
in vain".

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## Etiology

The first indication that the abnormal growth of a peculiar type of excrescence which permanently disfigured—or improves—the lower part of the human face was of biological origin was given to the world by Albino Moustachio. Moustachio at the age of four, discovered the

first elements of a mycelial mass on his hitherto smooth dial. Observations in a pool of water showed that this tangle of mycelium developed at a slow rate. Although progress outwardly was slow, Albino noted the fact that the mycelia rapidly covered the available surface of the upper lip, and



extended almost to the ears. Moustachio immediately entered upon a course of treatment of sand and sea water applied with the smooth end of a brick. This treatment, though temporarily successful could not be sustained. Moustachio thereupon commenced an investigation of the disfigurement which was rapidly throwing the world into a chaotic state.

His early investigations are interesting. His discoveries were:—

1 The speck of jelly, floating upon the waters of a primeval sea, from which the descent of all existing things was traced, was definitely unciliated.

2 Photographs of Adam, in the bosom of his happy family, failed also to show traces of extraneous growth of the parasitic element.

The way was clear! An avenue of investigation had been opened, and Moustachio threw himself into his researches with renewed vigour. At the age of six he refuted the theory that the causal organism had been imbedded in the original speck of jelly, and that it had descended through the ages as a pure recessive, being dominated by the character of steeliness present in the cell of the red-blooded man as a gene of the same chromosome. This theory was vigorously upheld by the celebrated Brutum Fulmen, who launched a torrent of verbal explosions in substantiation of his theory.

Taking the cat fish, and the lower animals as his proof, and pointing out that pseudo labial palps of the Crustacea were of the same type of growth, all animals were characterized by the same outgrowth in the region of the labia. Even in those animals showing pure dominant characters the fungus-like growth was persistent

according to Moustachio. Fulmen showed that no trace of the growth was in existence until the widely advertised crime of Cain, and produced photographs to uphold his claims. Upon these photographs. Fulmen based his entire stock of arguments.

The controversy terminated with the death of Moustachio who inadvertently swallowed too much of the solution in which he kept his specimens, in mistake for cough cure. It is claimed that Moustachio, in a revelation before his death, visualised a world peopled with toads, snakes, and elephants, on the faces of which luxurious outcrops were visible. These revelations were responsible for the interest taken by the whole of the scientific world immediately after Moustachio's death.

Herr Lipp, of the Berlin Academy of Dancing, immediately became an ardent disciple of the great Moustachio, and, ordering large volumes of the preservative, set about to confirm Moustachio's findings. Three months later a posthumous paper was published by Herr Lipp's executors. This fully confirmed the theories advanced by Albino Moustachio, and added new zest to the hunt for the causal agent.

Another German, Herr Sute, a sanitary-wagon driver in the Munich Department of Public Health, discovered that after two years in contact with the heavier part of his work, a distinct outgrowth made its appearance upon his upper lip. Herr Sute resigned his position, bought a microphone, and commenced his researches. Six months later he discovered his error and purchased a microscope. Sute thought that he could discover the causal

agent by animal inoculation. Detaching a long hypha from the region of his left external nare, Herr Sute transplanted it upon the vestigial remnant of the caudal appendage of a Manx cat. In this experiment a guinea pig was used as a control. The two animals were, by lack of foresight on Sute's part, placed in the same cage. Two days later the guinea pig was dead and the experiment was abandoned while Sute underwent an operation for septic poisoning.

In the next experiment Sute used guinea pigs alone and succeeded in establishing the theory that the growth was a primary product of the physiological activities of certain microbiological agents and was not an internal part of the agent itself.

From that time to the year 1907, experimentation lagged, and the yearly crop became an accepted fact, and one to be borne with resignation.

From 1907, however, with the opening of a research institution in Eastern Canada, investigations into the cause of the apparently irremediable disease received a new impetus. Research became centralized, and every country of the globe sent its pioneers to endeavour to grab the glory that awaited the discoverer of the agent causing the dread disease. One by one the investigators went down before the attacks of this malevolent pest. Investigations were of all kinds. More data relating to the physiology, morphology and mycology of moulds, yeasts, and bacteria were brought to light in one year than had been unearthed in the whole 800,000,000 years of the world's existence, yet the mystery of the moustachio defied solution.

One by one, heartbroken and disfigured for life, investigators return-

ed to the far countries from whence they came. Gillette, Autostrop, Massey-Harris, and Gem made millions out of their steel control patents. Wars came and went, and still research had not reached a successful conclusion.

Between the years 1907 to 1926 the Annals of Macdonald College show no fewer than 22 male sacrifices to the unappeasable lust of this insidious disfigurement. Female statistics were carefully suppressed by House Committees. Even their best friend would not tell them. Four out of every five were showing traces. The ravages became so great that the external evidence became known the world over as Moustachio Macdonaldi.

In 1926 Judah Swept, working along lines suggested by the experiments of Herr Sute, again tried reproduction by transplantation, taking full precautions to safeguard the hypha from the effects of other factors. In two days, using this analytic method of approach, the experimental animal was covered with a soft, downy growth. A hypha from thistle, inoculated into a billiard ball, covered the ball completely. Gateposts, doorknobs, dining hall eggs and motor car headlights, on being inoculated with hyphae, reproduced the growths. Judah Swept published the results of his experiments, and for his services to humanity, was awarded with the coveted honour of elevation to the rank of Night of the Bath.

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### *Experimental Investigations*

During 1926-1927 experiments of varied nature were carried out.

*Nutritional Experiments.* — Effect of



addition of Essential Food Substances.

*Culture A.* — Sown on Chitin, Cellulose, Prune, and Nail Agars and Bay Rhum Gelatine. Measurements with an eyepiece micrometer. Yeast extract added to this culture.

*Culture B.* — Sown on agars and gelatine as above, yeast extract and small quantity of Bath Salts (Merck) added.

*Culture C.* — Agars and gelatine as above. Yeast extract, Bath Salts (Merck) and Limburger Cheese added.

*Culture D.* — Agars and gelatine as (Merck) and Potassium Cyanide Added above. Yeast Extract, Bath Salts added.

*Culture E.* — Agars and gelatine as above. Potassium Cyanide only added to medium.

*Results.* — Cultures C and F failed to grow.

Cultures A, B, D, E were of equal length, culture E being in a very flourishing condition.

No.	Medium.	Time	Length	Remarks
7.	Chapman	a) 4 weeks b) 10 weeks	0.00006 milli microns.	Weak strain.
2.	McMaster	4 days	0.5 Micron.	Fell off.
3.	Olmstead	6 weeks	2.5 Micron.	Chewed off by mice
4.	"Shrimp"	6 weeks	Invisible	Dstroyed by force
5.	Dalton	3 days	Ingrowing	Washed off
6.	Lawrence	5 weeks	?	Problematical.
7.	Dawson V.C.	6 weeks	3 miles	Efficient shock absorber.
8.	Gough	6 weeks	1 centimtre	Offensive.
9.	Giletz	1 day	1 yard	Invaded by secondary parasite.
10.	Law	10 days	Experiment failed.	Lack of nourishment.
11.	Machacek	10 days	Experiment failed.	Cherchez la femme.
12.	Montserin	3 days	Experiment failed.	Mislaid.

VARIETAL RESISTANCE

Resistance of the host to the fungus has been observed to be dependent on several factors. These factors can be included under two general headings, (a) mechanical resistance, and (b) physiological resistance.

Mechanical resistance may be due to either the gravity of the earth or the gravity of the expression of the wearer of the fungus. Thick-hided individuals have been known who could not develop a facial adornment of any sort, due to the lack of permeability of the epidermis. This difficulty has been overcome lately

by pricking the skin in the neighbourhood of the growing shoots of the fungus, or if cultivation has been undertaken on a large scale, dynamiting has been advised by experiment stations. Smooth-faced check experiments have been known to have a natural mechanical resistance as the spores of the fungus, alighting on the smooth surface, slipped and fell, thus were filled before gaining a foothold on the host. Individuals with a water-proof skin have some resistance likewise, for no fungus spore is able to germinate in the ab-

sence of moisture, no matter how richly fertilized the environment may be.

Physiological resistance is perhaps the greatest influence responsible for the non-appearance of a moustache on a youthful swain's profile. It has long been known that varieties of skin showed marked differences in their susceptibility to the fungus, and it has also been observed that a **variety apparently resistant in one locality may be severely attacked in another locality** or that a variety may be have the fungus appear in one season but not in another in the same locality. This behaviour can now be explained by the existence of biologic strains in one locality that are absent in another. For instance Riff-raff, a variety very resistant in Australia is very susceptible in North Dakota. The studies of Gough and others have led to the conclusion that resistance is not dependent upon anatomical peculiarities, but is physiological, that is, depends upon physico-chemical properties of the living substance. In addition to the fundamental resistance, skin varieties may possess other means of defence, such as structural peculiarities which may diminish the number of infections or restrict the growth of the fungus after it has become established. Moustache spores germinate on susceptible or resistant varieties in the same way and enter the pores, but in the later stages the resistant varieties modify the development. In cases of high resistance or immunity there is a killing of the host cells adjacent to the sub-whisker vesicle, the fungus is unable to establish food connections and soon perishes. In

cases of lesser resistance the killing of host cells may be delayed and a weak development of the fungus may initiate the appearance of a faint smudge beneath the proboscis of the host.

The presence of certain chemical substances may explain immunity, for the resistance of the skin to Moustachio Macdonaldi is supposed to be due to the presence of caproic acid. So, too, the presence of tannins may increase the power of resistance as indicated by the experiments of Olmsted and Chapman. Enzymes also play an important role in the production of chemical substances, which increase resistance. Such hereditary resistance may be made to play an important part by breeding and growing the varieties which have been proved to be very resistant.

Immunity may be acquired by growing the susceptible form of skin at a different season of the year from its accustomed one. Grafting has been used with success. The method is to graft a non-resistant kind on a resistant one. Crossing has been resorted to as the second means of increasing moustache resistance. The weak variety is crossed with the resistant form to increase its immunity. The third way is to select resistant kinds of skin and from them breed pure strains so as to obtain immune forms. This has been accomplished with some degree of success by Orton with cotton, by Bolley with Flax, by L. R. Jones with cabbage. It should be emphasized that the inheritance of the unit characters and their behaviour in the next generation is one of the fundamentals of breeding resistant varieties.



The appearance of resistant varieties of skin against the fungus **Moustachio Macdonaldii** has been found, through prolonged experimentation to follow directly the laws of heredity. Varieties of skin containing high concentrations of pigments are known to be more resistant than varieties with less pigmentation. The Mendelian ration appears to be approximately 9: 3: 3: 1: that is nine individuals in the second generation will be dark-skinned and resistant, three will be brunette and partially resistant, three will be blonde and with an average growth of the fungus, while there will be a single unfortunate one who will be an albino and who will be blessed with a heck of a beard.

Resistance appears to be sex-linked. It is a well known fact that the female of **Homo Sapiens** is immune from the attacks of the fungus unless some environmental condition has rendered her immunity null and void. The writers can state from personal experience that facial adornments are sometimes present among the gentler sex, viz. the Bearded Lady of the circus, admission 50 cents. Small fleshy prominent elevations on the "skin you love to touch" are also found to be "cladded to the peak". Therefore it seems that resistance will sometimes break down, no matter how well protected by Mendel's laws of heredity, or the London Police.

We should be very thankful that Nature has endowed us with this means of preventing the spread of the fungus, and thus ruining many a perfect landscape. We acknowledge the fact that there is pleasure in woodcraft, but we for the open sea.

## CONTROL

Science has provided for the poor innocent a large number of control measures, without which life on this planet would no doubt be unbearable. The chemist has united with the physicist, the latter with the biologist, and he with the Bolshevik, in preparing the various means of controlling the fungus **Moustachio Macdonaldii**. Many years, many young lives, old wits, banana oil, etc., have been consumed in the preparation of these means of control, and the result has been very gratifying. In order that the gentle reader may not linger too long in suspense, and so that he may hasten to try out the above mentioned blessings of mankind, it is deemed advisable to continue.

The elixir, commercially, though crudely known as "Veet" has had its origin in the steppes of Siberia, where the long suffering inhabitants were at last driven to desperate measures. Using dry ginger ale, banana oil, and haggis in equal parts, and mixing this in 40 parts of crude turpentine, the natives had first made the unrefined article. The relief after application had been so immediate that huge amounts were made, purchased by the government, and distributed at cost to the populace.

The possibility of spraying the fallen whiskers before spore discharge and thus reducing infections by preventing the expulsion of these spores has been generally neglected. Recent tests in New Zealand have shown as much as 40 percent reduction of infection as a result of three dead whisker sprays. Except after unusually wet weather the dead whisker spray need be given only when the

normal sprays are being applied to the face.

Success in spraying for whisker control depends upon the protection of the exposed surfaces. The fungicide should be present on the susceptible part before the spores have reached it. Hence standard fungicides should be made before rains, not after rains, since they will not be washed off sufficiently to impair their effectiveness. A thorough study of weather charts and reports will be found to pay.

It is a well-known fact that ultra-violet light helps to prevent and to drive out diseases. Contrary to green plants, which utilize the violet rays, most bacteria and fungi are killed by their action. Even the disease producing germs are very sensitive, while others are more effective. Exposures of the beard to direct sunlight has shown that the fungus stems curl up and die after a few days exposure, not counting the nights, of course. This clearly shows that sunlight, which has about 75 percent of its light in ultra-violet rays on sunny days and about .00004 percent on cloudy days, can be utilized beneficially by mankind in the control of the disease. Move to a sunny climate and take frequent sun baths to obtain a complete cure. Farms in sunny Saskatchewan at reduced prices. Bill N. Breakem, Realtor.

Shearing has sometimes been resorted to when all other measures have failed, or where the raw materials are not available for their manufacture. It has been estimated that 4,466,234 people in the cutlery trade at Sheffield, England have a steady income manufacturing shears for export. This fact is intended to show that all the world is not yet civilized,

and will resort to crude methods of disease control, yet not having acquired the finesse in using fungicides effectively. Two-horse mowers or tractor drawn binders are recommended for community use. For state institutions the use of the above, assisted by a strong oxy-acetalene flame has been found to be useful.

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## CONCLUSIONS.

What then are our conclusions, and what is the philosophic outlook arising from this study?

Philosophically the question opens up the relatively larger field of the future of humanity. Let us emphasize once more our thesis—**Peace, Prosperity and the Simple Arts of Mankind follow the Beard.** Now, before mankind can follow the beard, he must put a beard before him. This is the obvious implication of the teachings of history; what are our practical suggestions for carrying it out.

1. We must establish large experimental stations. The results of the present investigation, though—we humbly admit it—in many cases negligible, are at least suggestive of the future of beard culture. Before accurate results can be obtained we must have perfect conditions. No man cares to grow a beard in public, nor, we venture to suggest, does any woman like him to do it. A system of retreats—hermits' cells if you will—might be established, where under the most careful tuition, and with the latest methods, beards might flourish even as the young bay tree.

2. Government legislation is necessary in the matter of safety razors. No beard can flourish when its owners cupidity and pocket are attracted by

the free gift of a razor with every tube of shaving cream. We shall hope for the day to come—as come it will—when we shall beat our safety razors into ploughshares, our shaving cream into whipped cream, and our autostrops into automobiles.

With the great hope let us go on! Let us swerve not from our purpose until the beard shall penetrate into

every nook and cranny of the land we love so well. For the beard is a humble unostentatious thing—as Wordsworth said:—

“A moustache not too bright or good  
“For human nature’s daily food,  
“But transient sorrows, simple wiles,  
“Praise, blame, love, kisses, tears and smiles.”

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This thesis is presented in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of B.V.D. granted at the annual rodeo by the University of Kalamazoo. Mich.





# Topics of the Day

*Caustic, Corrective, Contemplative, and Current Comment.*

WE Sympathize with Miss Burrows for her gallant efforts to turn out satisfactory meals from the questionable material with which she is supplied. We maintain that salad is refreshing and that it is wholesome. We insist upon it. We willingly, and with our eyes wide open, cede the point. We do object, however, to having salad rammed down our throats five days out of seven. What makes the despairing stomach really ill, though, is the superabundance of diabolical eggs we meet occasionally. The engulfing of one of these Hennish cackleberries is a task that would make Hercules shudder. Add to this the apparent strike of the gentle cow and you have the elements of a first class conspiracy to drive the students to Wright's for 60% of their nourishment.

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If we were a Yellow Press we could run huge scare heads. Something, for example, like the following:—  
“PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY UNDERVALUES HUMAN EXERTIONS”

followed by something really humorous about the services of the male members of the Macdonald Philharmonic Society not being worth 50 cents, after having helped to make the year a success for the Society.

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Girls of Macdonald College are hereby solemnly warned that they must not, on any occasion, be found glancing in the direction of a rough-neck Science man, even if he be your brother or cousin. Girls who are detected in the act will find them-

selves charged with attempting to promote the feeling that Macdonald College is a part of McGill University, and that the faculties should pull together. This is the last thing in the world the powers that be desire to see. Strangely enough we find that there are Macdonald College students who think the powers that be are misguided. This of course, is a mistaken idea, but it merely shows the immaturity and lack of judgment of the average student, who is, in any case, incapable of exercising his or her discretion.

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If we were empowered, we would offer sincere apologies to the Science students of OUR Alma Mater, on behalf of the students of Macdonald College, for the thought that has been expended in arranging for their entertainment? at Macdonald College.

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It seems strange that the long-suffering students of Macdonald College should have to put up with the trespasses of the Macdonald High School louts, who defile our swimming tank, over-run our Assembly Hall, and make themselves objectionable during addresses, lantern lectures, etc. by their unmannerly and boorish noise. They succeed only in showing the lamentable lack of care which has gone into the process of turning them out as human beings. How can the lecturer tell that they are High School louts? We suppose that while we are forbidden certain privileges, these pests can over run the College without anyone saying them nay. It is time that

this state of affairs, at least, saw improvement.

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Speaking of pests. We very much regret that we could not hear all that our neighbours were saying on the occasion of the last Philharmonic concert, owing to the futile, but possibly well-meant, endeavours of the poor misguided people who were making such a noise with their instruments on the platform. We shall have to ask Mr. Musgrove to request his musicians to be a little more quiet next time, so that we can really enjoy some intelligent? and very humorous?? conversations carried on by our aforementioned neighbours. Strangely enough there were some people in the audience from outside who appeared to be under the impression that the music was the thing! Evidently a mistaken impression.

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To the incoming students, and those who will be with us next year

we would suggest that much good can be done by a little discreet publicity. If thine eye offend thee, pluck it out. If thy dietitian continue to offend thee, raise a racket. The wheel that does the squeaking gets the oil. The college that does not squeak gets the salad, and the unmentionable eggs.

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The typhoid epidemic having died down in Montreal, we now think it time to advise students going in to the city to refrain from drinking milk, water, beer, ale, whiskey, or ice-cream sodas whilst there.

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To-day's wise crack:—"The effect of a brick, properly heaved, is more apparent to those who have lived in glass houses and have seen the stars than to those who are domiciled in mud huts.

With best wishes for the holidays  
To All and apologies to none.

—The Topics **Ed'tor.**



# The Choice

FRANCES PLAYFAIR

*Homemaker*

Young Jack Denham was very worried. Here he was — a young student just about to receive his coveted degree—eager, keen, brilliant, blessed with more than a fair share of rugged masculine attraction—and faced with perhaps the most momentous decision of his career. Raising his eyes from the floor at which he had been gazing so abstractedly, his vision passed across the campus ablaze with the glory of the Spring flowers, to where the stately building that housed his beloved laboratories towered up above the surrounding trees.

His was a common case. At High School he had successively led his class in the science examinations, and more than once had a brilliant career in the vast realms of research been predicted for him. Leaving school he had passed through four years in Langton College in a blaze of glory. He had made a chaos of all the difficult examination papers with which his admiring professors had tried to trip him. No problem was too difficult for his rapier-like brain to solve and he had literally staggered the faculty with his abounding enthusiasm for chemistry and capacity for remarkable work. A chemist he certainly was, and old Doctor Smith, of the Organic Department, was quite convinced that the world was to be blessed with a new Liebig when young Denham had finished his studies and settled down to his real life's work of research chemistry, for who but a genius could have solved that nasty

little problem that had been troubling his department for so long? In fact there was almost open warfare between the departments of the sister sciences when Jack chose chemistry instead of physics as his option. Now according to the faculty, he had only to continue his studies for another five or six years—possibly in Germany, where a chemist is truly appreciated—when the degree of D.Sc. would fall into his lap and he could launch himself out to stagger the chemical world at large.

And now the eternal feminine enters into the story. With something of a mist clouding his eyes, Jack withdrew his gaze from the fair spectacle and began to pace his study with slow strides, each one as methodical as the tick of a clock, marking the passing of some thought in his mind. His glance arrested by the portrait of a girl on his table, he stopped and picked it up. As he looked at the face before him, the hard, puzzled frown faded from his features and with a little sigh he sat down on the bed and filled his pipe, pushing the tobacco down into the bowl with those long sensitive fingers that had helped him so much to attain minor fame. "What a funny thing is life," he thought. "What a complexity of personal problems it presents."

His was the typical story of many a college man. For three years he had successfully served science as his only mistress and the fair sex had entered but little into his dreams. And then, in the second term of h



senior year, the incredible had happened and Jack had created quite a sensation by falling head over heels in love with the daughter of a Middle West manufacturer. Margaret Dean was quite an attractive young lady—cultured, pretty, and of an admirable disposition. Little wonder that the monkish Jack fell so hard when she had singled him out as her future husband, and he found the process of falling a most wonderful adventure. Women, whom heretofore he had regarded in the light of being somewhat troublesome necessities, suddenly became the most delightful creatures on earth and no sacrifice was too great, he thought, to make for his adored Margaret. And yet, it was the thought of this sacrifice that he was debating in his mind that was the cause of all his worry.

Briefly, the facts were these. He was twenty-four and she twenty-two. Both of them earnestly desired an early marriage and both were sensible enough to see that they could not marry on love alone. Jack's parents were poor, while hers—although wealthy—delivered the verdict that he must be earning a good salary before they would consent to the match. Now, as everybody knows, a student taking post-graduate work on a scholarship is in no financial position to support a wife who has been used to every luxury, and the cold facts condensed themselves into a choice of one of two alternatives. He must either renounce his career as a scientist and accept the position her father offered him in his business, or he must stifle all his natural feelings and turn away the only woman who had ever mattered to him, to go through life as a bachelor. What would you have done in his circumstances? There

was no other way out. It would be five or six years at least before he could hope to be in any satisfactory financial position, and he could not ask Marg to wait so long for him. In vain had she pleaded with her father to continue his allowance and let them get married. He remained obdurate. "He must either give up you or his smelly science" had been the stern parental dictum.

Thus did Jack come to his choice. Life without Marg would be but a hollow shell, and dearly as he loved his science, it would have to be sacrificed that he might realize his dearest dreams. After the graduation ball that night, as he slipped the little diamond ring on her finger, his innermost thought was—"May God grant that I have chosen rightly," and in the sweetness of her kiss he believed he had.

Next day, when he announced his intentions of an early start in business to the assembled faculty, there was for a moment tense silence, soon to be followed by an amazed outcry from the professors who had been watching his progress with such interest and approval. They were staggered. Surely he must be joking? It nearly broke his heart to see how deeply the news affected old "Doc" Smith, the chief who had piloted him so kindly and well. Had he chosen rightly? Shouldn't a man sacrifice his own desires and happiness that he might better serve mankind? These were the questions that ran through his mind. It was only the sound of the horn on Marg's roadster that stopped him from slipping back on his decision of the night before. With trembling voice and eyes he could not raise to say good-bye, Jack left the Faculty Room after a sustained

handclasp with those who had put so much faith in him.

Her family received him with open arms, and even if buying hides is not quite so interesting as the production of a complex organic chemical, Jack forged ahead in a manner that delighted Mr. Dean's heart. He worked like a Trojan in his new life, and the business prospered under the impetus of the young blood it had acquired. Only he himself knew of the hidden longing he felt for his own work, and of the catch it brought to his throat when he read of the honours attained by classmates who had been far less brilliant than himself.

Within two years Jack was assistant manager and his wedding to Marg was celebrated with due magnificence. The happy couple went to the Italian Lakes for their honeymoon, and upon their return Jack threw himself into the vortex of buying and selling with increased energy. The business pushed into new fields and expanded the old ones until the firm of Dean and Son was known all over the west. It is infinitely to his credit that he made such a success of a work that, for its own sake, he ardently despised. His love for chemistry was too deep rooted to be forgotten, but coming home at nights to their beautiful home he rarely regretted the choice he had made. Marg was a wonderful wife and his married life was happier than even he had dreamed it could be. Their only regret was that no children had come to bless the union.

They had been married five years when the incredible again forced its

way into Jack's life. We never know what Fortune holds in store for us! She is a strange mistress, giving and taking indiscriminately. Marg became seriously ill and despite the best of medical attention and loving care, her tragic death shattered Jack's world around him. He was a broken man. His whole life had been dedicated to her. He had loved, and paid the price of loving, like a man, and God only knew what that price had been. Here he was, on the shady side of thirty; too old to start in again on the only work that would help him to forget his sorrow, and useless as anything but to be the driving force behind the money-making machine he had helped to create.

In the early hours of the morning following the funeral day, the report of a shot rang through the house that Fate had touched so heavily, and the scared servants found Jack dead at his desk, a bullet wound in that rugged temple, and a revolver on the floor beside him. In his hand was clutched a letter. It read— "My dear Boy: Now that I have but little time longer to pass in this world, can an old man not make one last request that you will grant? Go back to our chemistry again, before it is too late. Genius is not meant to be happy, but to serve, and, loving you as I would the son I never had, you nearly broke my heart when you left us to waste your brain in a career that will never satisfy you." It was signed—"Your old friend and professor, H. Smith." and the date showed that it had been written on Jack's wedding day.

THE END

# Atmosphere

(Mac the P. G.)

"Atmosphere! What is it?" you ask. Surely the air is not concerned here, so why does he air his views on atmosphere? We are simply overwhelmed by atmosphere, spring-like or otherwise. We know all about atmosphere, so why try to tell us more. Nothing doing, captain!"

No, my gentle Occidental readers, that is not the atmosphere I mean. I am thinking of the psychic background which we all have to have to put a thing across right. It is the atmosphere that puts the "pep" in pepper, and the "wow" in cheese. It is what actors use to put merit into their acting; speakers for their orations; professors for their lectures; and the clergymen for their sermons. Without an atmosphere to back them all these professional exhorters would have to climb a tall tree and pull it up after them. They wouldn't be any good. Atmosphere is the thing.

Let me illustrate. Can you remember distinctly if you ever felt very sentimental when an obese, bald-headed man sang a sentimental song? Let us say that the song is a slow, dreamy one, dreamy if sung by anyone else, all about spring, running water, young Indian bucks and squaws adoring each other, cuckoos hunting for their mates, and all the rest. It is impossible to be sentimental. You want to laugh, and you do. Now let us say that a young gentleman with wavy hair, liquid eyes, and bony figure sang the same song. Would you not feel different? I ask you? The latter gentleman had

the proper atmosphere with him. You expected that he would be sentimental, and he was. The rotund gentleman would have created a tremendous effect had he chosen a jovial song instead. He would have had a dozen encores.

I remember when, a few years ago, I attended a minstrel concert. Some of the old fashioned melodies were good, and were welcomed. All would have gone right if the actors had kept the songs within the limits of the atmosphere they provided. Some of them decided that they would try their hand at high opera. One black cat in a red dress appeared on the stage and commenced to sing some operatic success which I no longer remember. Anyway it isn't a success to me as far as she is concerned. She did not get a simple encore. The audience had been disappointed. If she had tried to sing some southern melody which was a little different from the others we had heard, slapped her leg, and skipped around a bit, her audience would have been delighted. She had the atmosphere, but the wrong song to go with it. It works both ways.

It is not pathetic to see so many of our rising generation now trying to appear collegiate. They buy elaborate clothes, try to act as they have learnt from "collegiate" pictures on the silver screen, but the result is appalling. I dare say you all have met some of this type. Collegiate to the very last dollar's worth of clothes, but, when you try to talk



to them they are immediately exposed as impostors. They have tried to assume a collegiate atmosphere, but they have assumed nothing but a dense fog. Collegiate atmosphere includes other things than clothes. It grows on one, like a dialect. One cannot learn it in one year. Collegiate! Some people make me laugh.

What is the 'third degree' in criminal procedure? A suspect has been captured, and the officers of the Law attempt to make him visualize the crime, often unscrupulously so. They try to make him remember the crime vividly, in other words attempting to increase the torments of his conscience by inducing a psychic atmosphere into their questions. If he is guilty he will probably confess anything. If he happens to be innocent, it is probable that he is not so sure that he did not commit the crime after all. Atmosphere is a powerful thing.

Do you remember Mark Anthony, the gentleman who wept copiously over the body of Caesar, and at the same time demanded the loan of the Romans' ears? The mob was infuriated before he had commenced to speak to it. It is very likely that the Romans would have annihilated him if he had spoken much longer, but, in the nick of time, he pointed to the body of Caesar. He pointed to the wounds, eleven of them, for he counted them himself, and then pointed out that he, Caesar, had been a friend of Rome, and that Caesar's former friends, through sheer jealousy, had stabbed him,—eleven times. The Romans could not look on a person who had been so maltreated, for their conscience smote them. So they took up a collection for Anthony, and went out to hunt for the

Opposition. They met several and rent them from limb to limb. Without Caesar's body present, Mark would have been lost; but with the body to provide the proper atmosphere, the Romans were stricken with remorse and let him off easily. Atmosphere wins again.

Does not a college game seem lifeless and flat unless it is backed up by a few college yells, cheers and such? In some universities a brass band accompanies the parade before the game, all being prepared in an effort to create a psychological as well as a physical antagonism between the opposing student bodies. In horse races the music of a certain quick time is very pleasing to the ear. It helps to prolong the excitement of the race. Would not a theatre showing a picture or a play prove unattractive unless it possessed an orchestra to provide the proper atmosphere?

I do not mean a Teutonic orchestra with their atmosphere of garlic and beer. The music not only is pleasing very often, but it helps to put an additional quality of realism into it. We may say that the orchestra is not necessary, and that we could get used to an orchestra-less theatre. However we pay for the additional atmosphere provided by the music because we like it, or else we would not go. That is logical.

Let us consider the relations of professors and students in a college, as governed by atmosphere. Here we have the atmosphere of dignity, industry and knowledge provided by the teaching staff. We also have the atmosphere of happiness, recklessness, pranks, laughter, youthful worries concerning examinations and coin of the realm. All this goes up to make up the delightful atmosphere

which we do not find anywhere else but in college. We could not have the same effect if the situations were reversed. We could not have the same effect if the college taught exclusively by correspondence. Association of Youth and Dignity in large numbers can be the only one which will form the above effect. Atmosphere, of course.

Why should we, upon entering a public hall, suddenly acquire a feeling of awe, reverence and such? The building itself, being material, cannot cause it. There must be another cause. Perhaps this is due to the fact that we associate the building with matters which are looked upon with awe and reverence. Why is not a church hall as noisy and full of frivolity as a music hall? It is not because it may not be proper, but because we respect the ideals of religion, while the music hall is just a spot where lighter things can be indulged. The minister in his church makes use of the reverend atmosphere as a background for his sermon. The very air of silence and propriety in the church inspires reverence. The minister would not have the same attention if a mouse, say, began to climb up one of the pillars of the church, and was noticed; or if some wag suddenly commenced to whistle a popular tune. That would immediately destroy the atmosphere of reverence and the sermon would miss its aim. An officer of the law is looked upon with just awe, because he is the apostle of justice, a thing which we all appreciate. We would not feel the same about him if he was clothed in civilian fashion, nor if we stopped to mark any resemblance to the constables of Shakespearean drama. Of course not,—and all be-

cause the atmosphere of reverence was lost.

We read that Solomon had a thousand wives. Count them yourself. Would we believe it if we hears the report from any other source than the Scriptures. It would seem like hot atmosphere to us then. We associate the Scriptures with religion, and religion is based on awe and reverence. If the Scriptures would add that four hundred of the wives were brunettes, four hundred were blondes, and two hundred were red-headed, it would take a very credulous person to believe that, unless it had the atmosphere of truth to back it up. Solomon would have to be very wise indeed if could keep his colour designs from clashing. What is fact in one plane of thought, granting that the proper atmosphere was present, would be fallacy if the atmosphere was lacking.

Newspapers have taken advantage of the effect of atmosphere on mankind, and have commercialized it. Why is a woman, to whom the newspapers have given a past, be considered so delightfully wicked? She may get dozens of movie offers. A special catchword describing a merit of some article will increase sales tremendously, all because it creates an air of uniqueness and desirability for that commodity. Let us consider the difference in selling power of a soap which causes "a skin you love to touch", to that which is advertised as keeping one clean. The former would have it all over the latter like a landslide. There may be no difference in actual value, but the additional atmosphere of the former causes all the difference in the world to the users.

A lecturer may obtain all his material from a book and still be considered a good lecturer. If he read the book in plain view of his class, the same lecture would acquire an air of commonness. There may be no difference in the lecture, but the atmosphere which the students associ-

ated with the first condition was touched with interest. In the latter it was absent.

Now you may say, gentle Occidental, "So that is atmosphere! I thought it was something that went with eggs". Well you are wrong.

## THE END

# Farm Opportunities in Canada

Canada, known especially in the Old Country, as the Land 'of Opportunities', has perhaps more for farming than for any other occupation.

Being such a vast country, there are thousands of acres of rich, fertile land which, as yet, are still undeveloped and only waiting for men who are enterprising enough to transform them into very good farms which will turn out to be extremely profitable concerns to their owners.

This result, however, can only be accomplished by men who are really willing to work hard all the time, for, although there is a great amount of open land, some of the most fertile is covered by bush. This, of course, has to be cleaned before actual farming can be commenced. Here, one might be led to think that the prospective farmer would be at a loss. This is not so. Every tree in the bush has some use on the farm. For instance—the cedars are ideal for fencing and construction work as they are so durable. A large amount of expense is thus saved in that direction. The price offered for pulp wood which is obtained from the balsam, spruce and poplar trees, is very high and direct cash

can be made by selling to the mills. The maple tree, the majority of which are to be found in the Province of Quebec, and are so numerous that its leaf has been chosen as the emblem of Canada, is one of the most useful. The wood is hard and excellent for flooring in houses, etc. The tree is tapped in the spring and the product known as maple syrup is formed which gets a ready sale on the Canadian and even on the English markets.

This sideline to farming is very important, especially in this province, and a farmer who has a number of maples and knows how to manufacture syrup to the best advantage has financial return for the amount of labor expended which is unequalled in most other farm interests.

Other timber, when sawn, can of course be used for barns, stables, granaries, out-buildings, and thus the cost of these necessities is reduced to a minimum.

The Canadian climate is ideal for farming. The hot summer ripens the grain quickly and makes it possible to grow melons, grapes, cucumbers and other semi-tropical fruit



which can not be grown in the more temperate climate of England.

The winter which lasts from December to February, although severe does not harm farming. The temperature is often below zero, but as a layer of snow covers the ground all the time to an average depth of three feet, the soil is kept warm and prevented from binding by frost.

The majority of land in Canada is of the heavy variety which is acknowledged the best as it is the richest in the nitrates and phosphates which are necessary to all growing crops.

Fruit farming is found to be very profitable in Ontario and British Columbia. The farms are mostly to be found in the valleys between the mountains. The trees thus get ample protection from cold winds in the spring that are liable to damage the blossoms.

Poultry raising and bee keeping are run as sidelines to fruit farming the bees being a necessity to the fruit blossoms and the poultry filling in a gap in summer and winter when the trees do not need attending to.

In Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba, the ranching of horses cattle, and sheep is carried on ex-

tensively, as the prairies are ideal for livestock. The main occupation in these provinces is, however, the growing of grain, the chief of which is wheat. Good land and a good year will often enable a farmer out West to reap a small fortune.

Quebec offers great opportunities for mixed farming. There is excellent grazing land for the cattle. The soil is found very useful for both grain and root crops. Thus a field may be left fallow and yet not idle, for it is pasture for the livestock. Rotation in crops is thus more profitable than on a farm where no cattle are kept.

Silver fox farming in the Maritime Provinces has met with great success as foxes multiply quickly and their fur always fetches a good price.

For the man with small finance, grants of land and money are made by the Government, affording him ample opportunity for farming where he could not have thought of doing so without such assistance. The payment for land and money is extended for many years so that really any man who has the experience and determination, has the opportunity to set up a farm and prosper accordingly.

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A man thinks it quite natural that he should fall out of love with a woman, but it never strikes him for a moment that a woman can do anything so unnatural as to fall out of love with him.

From "*The Constant Wife*."

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If a man is unfaithful to his wife, she's an object of sympathy, whereas if a wife is unfaithful to her husband, he's merely an object of ridicule.

From "*The Constant Wife*."

There is nothing left to do for people with no talent and mighty pretensions but to criticize those who really are gifted.

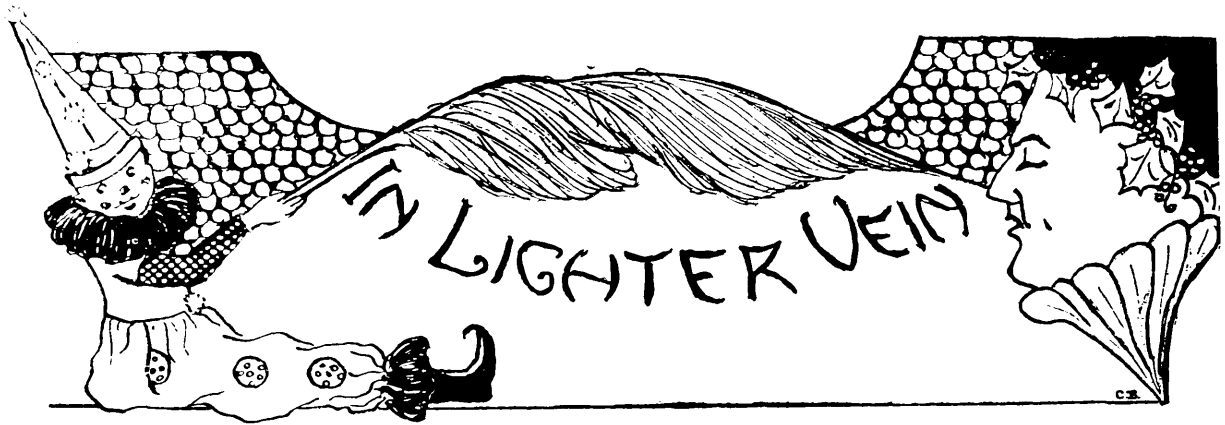
*Anton Chekhov*

Although one has loved a dozen times yet will the last love seem like the first. He who says he has only loved twice has not loved once.

*Ambrose Bierce*

If we did not flatter ourselves, the flattery of others would be harmless.

*La Rochefoucauld*



"Speaking of inherited characteristics, I knew a man once whose father hanged himself with a rope."

"Did the son hang himself too?"

"No, he became a tight rope artist."

Judge (to a toper's defendant) "Come, sir, arn't you trying to prove that one swallow doesn't make a summer?"

Defendant—"No, Your Honour, I am trying to prove that too many swallows precipitated a fall."

"They say that if you drop a knife or fork, company is coming."

"I didn't know that, but sometimes when you miss a spoon it means that company has gone."

Judge. "You are sentenced to Penal Servitude for three years, Have you anything to say?"

Prisoner. "Yes, sir. Will you please tell my family not to expect me back to dinner till 1930?"

Father. "I shudder to think, Marjorie, what your mother would say if she could see you wearing that short frock."

Marjorie. "Yes, so do I, Daddy it's her frock."

He. "I swear you are my first love."

She. "How about that girl called Blanche?"

He. "She was my last."



# Autographs

*The Associate Editors wish to acknowledge the debt of gratitude due to the following, who have been particularly valuable in helping to make the Magazine a success:—*

*To the remainder of the Board, for their ready response and hard work.*

*To Dr. Brunt, for his advice and helpful co-operation and criticism.*

*To Prof. Maw and Mr. E. Lods, M. S. A., for their work on the Faculty Items and Agricultural Alumni columns respectively.*

*To Miss Bea Saberton, for her varied contributions.*

*To Mr. W. F. Gough, for his articles and criticisms.*

*To Mr. Machacek, (Mac-The Post Grad.), for never refusing to give us an article when requested.*

*To Mr. S. Walford, an ex-graduate who sent us two articles.*

*To Mr. R. W. Stuckey, for his many articles and write-ups.*

*To Mr. B. G. Montserin, for his aid in helping us to edit this issue.*

*To the Staff of the Garden City Press for their invaluable advice and active cooperation.*











